The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,878—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 20 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883. FRIDAY.
L. ASSAM	3938	500	S. F. Cole	..12th Oct.
— LOMBARDY	3725	500	W. H. Mudie	..19th ,,
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,
— GWALIOR	3733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L. CUTCH	4124	750	R. M. Edmond	..9th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd ,,
— VENETIA	2726	300	A. B. Dadell	..30th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
NEPAUL	3536	650	H. Wyatt	..19th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	.. 2nd Nov.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	..16th ,,
HYDASPES	2881	500	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 600	Including wines.	I Class .. £ 350	Including wines.
II do..... 360		II do. 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Bombay by First Class Calais Route, £ 95 Brighton Route £ 10
,, Alexandria ,, do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
From Suez ,, do. do. .. 145 do. .. 110
,, ,, II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 300 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. HISPANIA	3,189	480	James Laird.,	15th Oct.
s.s. NUBIA	3,563	480	T. G. Knox ..	22nd ,,
s.s. PERSIA	4,000	600	R. Hutchinson	2nd Nov.
s.s. ARMENIA	3,395	480	G. H. Read..	13th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3,242	480	John Craig..	3rd Dec.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. ALSATIA	2,790	780	E. Griffiths..	22nd Nov.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

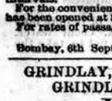
For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

THE HINGUNGHAT MILL COMPANY, Limited.

SHARES in the above Company can be TRANSFERRED, and DIVIDENDS RECEIVED, through Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., who have been APPOINTED our LOCAL AGENTS in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
G. G. GEFFERT,
Secretary and Manager.

BOTTOMRY BOND.

WANTED by the COMMANDER of the British Barque HASTINGS, No. 158, in LLOYD'S, and now lying in the Madras Roads, the sum of Rs. 5,000 on the security of his ship and freight to be repaid with the premium on the ship's future earnings.

TENDERS for the LOAN of the said sum of Rs. 5,000 will be received at 12 noon, 15th October, 1883. All tenders to be addressed COMMANDER, barque HASTINGS, care of PARRY and Co., Madras.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (50) Fifty per share for the half year ending 30th June last, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 8th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. at the registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 5th October, 1883.

RS. 500 REWARD.

WHEREAS certain WILFUL DAMAGE has been done to the MACHINERY of the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Limited, NOTICE is hereby given that the above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons doing injury to the said machinery, appliances, and lines of this Company; and also the said Company will pay the said reward to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons attempting to damage the said machinery, lines, and appliances of the said Company.

All information to be given to the AGENT of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, at the offices, 19, Hamlart Row, Bombay.

NEWTOWN HOUSE SCHOOL, DUNS, SCOTLAND.

THE MISSES LITHGOW, who conduct the above school, will be glad to receive Boarders from India. [illegible] Lithgow are prepared to take full charge of [illegible] for the whole year.

[illegible] were very successful in the [illegible] examinations for [illegible] statistics as [illegible] and in Mathematics [illegible]

GEORGE MAC[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on TUESDAY, 9th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on SATURDAY, 13th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th October, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,
Chronometers given on Hire,
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced,
&c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SNOXELL AND SPENCER'S GYMNASTIC HORIZONTAL BARS,

With iron standards, and ashwar fitted to shift up and down for vaulting, &c.
Complete Rs. 70 cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

TREACHER'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM.

A NEW and elegant preparation of the best Cod Liver Oil, emulsified by a new process which renders the Oil perfectly tasteless. It is readily assimilated, and being free from nauseous taste can be taken without discomfort by both ladies and children.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS
in handsome Cases of 6, 12, or 18 pairs.
from Rs. 32 to Rs. 175.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED FISH KNIVES AND FORKS
in Cases of 6, 12, or 18 pairs.
from Rs. 36 to Rs. 150.

FISH HELPERS.
Per pair from Rs. 22 to Rs. 36.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

POCKET SPIRIT FLASKS.

STOUT glass bodies, half morocco leather-covered, with metal drinking cups and screw tops.

BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP,
From Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.
BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP,
with Shoulder Strap.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP,
with Shoulder Stray.
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
CHASED AND FIGURED PLATED CUPS.
Gilt insides, plain tops,
suitable for presentation.
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

DISSECTING, ENTOMOLOGICAL, AND TAXIDERMY INSTRUMENTS.

Dissecting No. 1. Set containing
Scalpels, Chain Hooks, Spring Forceps, Scissors.
In case, Rs. 8 cash.

No. 2 set consisting of
Scalpels, Chain Hooks, Spring Forceps, Scissors, Blow-pipe, Suture Needles.
In Mahogany case, lock and key, Rs. 16 cash.

BIRD STUFFING INSTRUMENTS.
Complete set consisting of
Scalpels, Gouges, Forceps, Scissors.
In case, Rs. 20 cash.

ENTOMOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sets in Ivory handles consisting of knives, spring forceps, and scissors in morocco case ..... Rs. 9 cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per Tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FINE OLD WHISKIES.

		per doz.
SCOTCH	THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in blend. It has then a gentle homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess	Rs. 24
	THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft	Rs. 20
IRISH.	THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four star. Flavour mellow; bouquet very grateful	Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the million."

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GRATIS AND POST FREE.

THE FOLLOWING

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES.

1.—Wines, Spirits, Beers, Liqueurs, Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, Tobacconists' Sundries, Hardware, Cutlery, General Household Requisites, Table Glass and Crockery Ware.
2.—Hats, Helmets, Trunks, Bags, Portmanteaus, Saddlery, Parlour Games Gymkhana Kit and Sporting Ammunition.
3.—Jewellery, Electro-Plate, Fancy Stock and Miscellaneous Articles for Presentation.
4.—Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artists' Colours and Materials Stationery, Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals.
5.—Chemical and Medicinal Preparations, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, and General Pharmacy Stock.
6.—Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments and Appliances, for the Profession and Wholesale.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

HAVE at St. James's Palace a professional taster, before whom is placed for selection the various Wines required for Royal use. The selected CHAMPAGNE is WACHTER & Co.'s, of Epernay, and a Royal Warrant notifying their appointment is in our office; and as "Good Wine needs no bush," we, as Sole Agents for Wachter & Co., say—"Try their ROYAL CHARTER Champagne @ Rs. 58 per dozen," subject to Cash discount.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIRTINGS!

ASQUITH AND LORD, the well-known SHIRT-MAKERS, have just received a fine Stock of all the newest and best materials for SHIRTS or SLEEPING SUITS, and they respectfully solicit orders for the same. Patterns and Catalogue will be sent on application.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Best Colored French Cambrics.....6 for	30 0	Best Colored Zephyr Shirtings.....6 for	30 0
Best Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture ... ,,	36 0	Best White or Colored Spun Silks ..... ,,	70 0
Unshrinkable Flannels ..... ,,	52 0	Unshrinkable Silk and Wool ..... ,,	52 0

Superior White Shirts with or without Collars attached.
Rs. 45, 56, 62, and 68 per dozen.

Travellers passing through Bombay can procure Shirts ready for immediate wear from any of the abovementioned materials.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."

PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF

and are therefore also

DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
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Pocket Rules.
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Measuring Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates
Field Books.
Level Books,
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Paletto Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta, Pachmarhi, &c.

Lists on application.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

FOR

STYLE, QUALITY, FIT,

And WORKMANSHIP our SHIRTS stand UNRIVALLED. We have now a VERY LARGER STOCK of NEW GOODS to offer, and patterns with instructions for self-measurement and prices will be promptly sent on application. All orders receive attention from an experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen favouring us with their orders are assured of receiving every satisfaction.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.

Business Founded in Europe in 1815: India, 1842.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty & Dues, on these* we charge no profit, consequently discount *thereon* is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount are most liberal for Cash.

CLARETS.

Our Own Shipping.

MEDOC,	ST. ESTEPHE,	ST. JULIEN,	CHATEAU LAROSE,
Rs. 14 0.	Rs. 16 8.	Rs. 22 0.	Rs. 24 0.

CHATEAU RAUZAN, Rs. 30 0. CHATEAU LAFITTE, Rs. 36 0.

Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER,"	FINEST EXTRA DRY,	CARTE BLANCHE,
WACHTER'S SHIPPING,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,	"SIBADEY BRAND,"
Rs. 58 0.	Rs. 56 0.	Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.

Our Own Shipping.

****	***	**	*
Rs. 39 0.	Rs. 34 0.	Rs. 30 8.	Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT,	"CARLTON,"		FINEST IRISH,
OUR OWN SHIPPING,	11 YEARS' OLD,	5 YEARS' OLD,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,
Rs. 24 0.	Rs. 38 0.	Rs. 32 0.	Rs. 24 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.

We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.
The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

PURE INDIAN TEAS,
PURE INDIAN TEAS,
PURE INDIAN TEAS,

GROWN AT 7,000 FEET ELEVATION, CHOWKOOREE ESTATE, KUMAON.

THE BEST TEA EVER IMPORTED TO BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNSURPASSED FOR BOUQUET AND AROMA.

Regularly supplied to Government Houses, N.-W. Provinces and Madras, and a host of Nobilities, Clubs and Messes.

PRICES.

Chowkooree Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	0 13	per lb.
Proprietor's Own Choice	...	...	...	...	...	,,	1 3	,,
Orange Pekoe	...	...	...	...	...	,,	1 4	,,
N.-W. P. Government House Mixture			...	...	...	,,	1 6	,,
Extra Choice Orange Pekoe			...	...	...	,,	1 8	,,

The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for these high class Teas and receiving them direct from the Gardens, are able to offer the above at the VERY LOW RATES quoted, which is altogether out of proportion to their acknowledged excellence.

Once you try these Teas, you will be convinced of their superiority and will never partake of any other.

In order to suit the convenience of our customers we have had them made in 1 lb. packets,

Orders from up-country must be accompanied by remittance or will be sent by value payable parcel!

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, Post free.

PICCOLOS. Rs. a.

Cocoawood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide Head, in D, or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany Box 20 0
Ebony ditto ditto in D, in Paper Box ... 10 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and 7 0

NIGGER BONES.

Per set. 2 0
Ditto ditto Ebony 2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct 1 0

TAMBOURINES,

WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter 9 0
,, ,, 11 ,, ,, ... 6 0
Three ,, 9 ,, ,, with tacked head 3 0
,, ,, ,, Electro-plated metal hoop... 10 0

CASTANETS.

Ebony, per set 2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and 12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and 22 0

MODELS OF VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to 120 0
Each Violin is supplied with a bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush lined Blackwood Case, complete.
Model of Gasparo da Salo, Inlaid Back and Carved Head, with two Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood Case, complete ... 75 0
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases ... ... at Rs. 25 and 35 0
Violin Strings, per set 1 8
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, Rs. 25, Rs. 35, Rs. 45, and 55 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to 16 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin ... 6 0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to... ... ... 25 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

Rs. a.

English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C three Octaves... ... ... 50 0
No. 1.—Mahogany Instruments, superior, in Mahogany Box 65 0
No. 2.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the Keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box, an excellent Instrument 95 0
No. 3.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box, an excellent Instrument 120 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoawood, in D. with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush lined Mahogany Lock Box ... 25 0
Do. do. 2nd Quality 20 0
Brass Whistles...each Re. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and 1 8
Nickel plated Whistles, each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3-4, and 3 8

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany Lock Box 35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 40 0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D., of Cocoawood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Prat-ten's perfected model by Boosey and Co. ...100 0
Do. do. without lip plate ... 64 0
Do. do. 54
Do. do. ... ... [illegible]
Do. do. Foreign make in Box [illegible]
Cheaper Flutes, without Case, each Rs. Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and ... ...

OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE NOW READY, POST [illegible]

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD[illegible]

ZOEDONE.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE BOTTLERS for this Presidency.
Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen.
Wholesale orders receive prompt attention and the usual discounts are allowed.

KEMP AND Co., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CICLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain and counteracts the depressing influences of the Weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs[illegible]

KEMP & [illegible]
ELPHINSTONE [illegible]

PERF[illegible]
OF EXCEPTIONA[illegible]

ATKIN[illegible]

Ess. Bouquet.
Jockey Club.
White Rose.
[illegible]own Hay,
Edelweiss.

LUNDBORG'S (New York).

Edenia.
Fascination.
Marechal Niel.
Tally Ho.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.

KEMP & CO., Limite[illegible]
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOM[illegible]

ALL PERSON[illegible]
being INDE[illegible]
F. G. P. MOORE[illegible]
are requested [illegible]
within one mo[illegible]
after which [illegible]

Bel[illegible]

RUST.

[illegible]ved by the Re[illegible]
[illegible] noon on WEDNES[illegible]
[illegible]PLY of 300 tons GAD[illegible]
WA[illegible]HAIM. LONGRIDG[illegible]
other [illegible]500 tons DAVIDS[illegible]
WEST[illegible] lately arrived Delh[illegible]
vered and [illegible]
The rate [illegible]l to be subject
to the appro[illegible]s does not
serve to them[illegible]
[illegible] of the tenderer[illegible]

[illegible]re's Office, 3rd October[illegible]

T. DREWETT,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING MANUFACTURE.
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted for.
Agent for
Charles Jones, successor to Charles J. Richards, Sheffield.
Messrs. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL
STAGE MANAGER ....Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ...Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST.....Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 8TH OCT., 1883,
at 9 precisely,
THE CHARMING COMEDIETTA
CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.
Miss Emily Blain, Mr. Michael Comerford and Mr. George Crofton.
To be followed by the classical Burlesque,
IXION.
Mesdames Emma Markham, Emily Blain, Alma Sutton, and Norville, Messrs. Ferrell, Comerford, Brooks, Crofton, Norville, &c.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
BY
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER
and assistants.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
T. W. ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY,
CASTE.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
The celebrated Screen Scene from
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
AND
BROWN AND THE BRAHMINS,
Burlesque.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.
GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

LANOLI ANNUAL MASONIC BALL, under the patronage of the Officers and Brothers of LODGE BARTON, No. 478 S. C., will take place in Lanoli Recreation and Reading Rooms on MONDAY, the 29th October.
Tickets, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, Rs. 7 each, can be had on application to the undersigned.
D. NEWALL,
Honorary Secretary, Ball Committee.

MINTON TILES.

"MINTON" white enamelled Bath-room and Wall TILES, 6 in. square, price Rs. 3-8 per doz.
Pavements, Art and Encaustic Tiles supplied from stock, or procured to order. Further information on application to
WARDEN & Co.
32, Meadow-street, Fort.

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.
SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.
Subscriptions at young ages very small.
Firm sinks. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

NOTICE.

MR. RUTTONSEY MOOLJEE, the sole partner of the Firm of Messrs. TENNENT & Co., has from THIS DATE JOINED Mr. JOHN Wm. SCOTT, Freight Broker, as a PARTNER, and the conjoined business will henceforth be carried on under the style of
JOHN W. SCOTT & Co.,
Freight Brokers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that for the future the Exchanges of the Company at Prince's Dock and Grant Buildings, Colaba, will ONLY be open to HOLDERS of TICKETS at the following rates, viz. :—
40 Tickets .....Rs. 10
Annual or Season Ticket ... „ 100
To be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, 8th instant, as under :—(1) SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING (adjourned from 1st instant), at (3 p.m.; (2) ditto (ditto from 31st ultimo), at 3-5 p.m.; (3) ditto (ditto from 31st ditto) at 3-10 p.m.
H. W. BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secry., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 6th October, 1883.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

APPLES, Apricots, Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Quinces, &c.; also Singapore Pine-apples at Re. 1 per 2½ lb. tins.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
An assortment of RICH varieties in 2, 1, and ½ lb. tins.
Teas, Iced Drinks, Pastry, Sandwiches,
Comfits, Jujubes, Gelatines,
Draught Beer, Wines, and Spirits,
AT BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

NOTICE is hereby given that PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of WILLIAM MIDDLETON TENNENT, late of Bombay, Freight Broker, deceased, who died on or about the 6th day of July, 1883, has been granted to Mr. JONATHAN WESTALL, the sole Executor of the said deceased. ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the deceased are required to send in particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, Solicitors to the Executor, at their Office in Meadow-street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets in his hands amongst the persons entitled thereto without regard to any claim of which notice shall not then have been given. All persons indebted to the Estate or having property in their hands belonging thereto are required forthwith to pay such debts and hand over such property to the Executor.—Dated this 6th day of October, 1883.
PRESCOT & WINTER,
Solicitors to the Executor.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

શ્રી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ
કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share and Rs. 12½ per quarter share is declared payable for the half year ending 30th June, 1883, to the registered Shareholders at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 8th October, 1883, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., on production of Share Certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
કાં હુકમથી બોર્ડની કુંચ
ર. ન., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th October, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that KESSOWJEE POONJA of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL to Mr. MOOLJEE PURSHOTUM the undermentioned property. ALL PERSONS having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, gift, mortgage, or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their Office in Apollo-street, Fort, within 14 days from this day; otherwise such sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly divided into two pieces of ground, together with the messuages, hereditaments and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Old Bengalpoora Street and on the south side of Shaik Ally Janjirkar Street, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration District of Mandvee, consisting by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 478, 592, 2335, and 653, respectively, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 20 and 41, respectively, and are bounded on the east by the Old Bengalpoora Street, on the west partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the vacant ground of Balajee Matra Bhundaree, on the north partly by the Shaik Ally Janjirkar Street and partly by the vacant ground of Balajee Matra Bhundaree, on the south by the property of Noorbhoy Syed Abdoola Syed Mooklajee, which said properties formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Kessowjee Poonja and his tenants.—Dated this 6th day of October, 1883.
HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

COOPER AND COMPANY.
CHANDOS' CLASSICS.
Price Re. 1; Post free Re. 1-4, each.

Adventures of Don Quixote.
Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane.
Æsop's Fables.
Arabian Nights' Entertainments.
Beauties of Shakespeare.
Book of Anthors.
Book of French Songs.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Butler's Hudibras.
Century of Anecdotes.
Diary of John Evelyn.
Diary of Samuel Pepys.
Doctor Syntax.
Eastern Tales.
England: its Constitutional History.
English and Scottish Legendary Ballads.
Essays: Chivalry, Romance and the Drama.
Everyday Book of Modern Literature, 2 vols.
Fairy Queen.
Fugitive Poetry.
Gems of National Poetry.
German Novelists.
Gibbon's Life & Letters.
Grey, ... Col-
lins
Grimm
Hans
Tale
Hone
Hone
Italia
Life
Lives
Lives
lists and Dramatists.
Lockhart's Spanish Ballads.
Memoirs of the Life of W. Scott.
Reliques of ...
Poetical Works of Campbell.
Poetical Works of Charles Mackay.
Poetical Works of Coleridge.
Poetical Works of Cowper.
Poetical Works of Eliza Cook.
Poetical Works of Heber.
Poetical Works of Hood.
Poetical Works of Keats.
Poetical Works of Longfellow.
Poetical Works of Milton.
Poetical Works of Montgomery.
Poetical Works of Moore.
Poetical Works of Mrs. Hemans.
Poetical Works of Pope.
Poetical Works of Scott.
Poetical Works of Shelley.
Poetical Works of Wordsworth.
Representative Actors.
Robinson Crusoe.
Romance of History—England.
Romance of History—...
Romance of History—...
Romance of History—...
Romance of History—...
Romance of London—...
Sketches.
of London—...
tural Stories.
ran.
: their History
e Rise and Fall
of their Empire.
Spanish Novelists.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Tales from Shakespeare.
Talmud.
Tanglewood Tales.
Twice-Told Tales.
Vision of Dante Alighieri.
and Cotton's
Angler.
History

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IF you WANT a good serviceable ENGLISH LEVER WATCH, either gold or silver, open case or hunting, with key or keyless, similar to those of Jones's, Dent's, and McCabe's, and much cheaper in prices, pray see them before buying at
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY.
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

CHOICE DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,

SPECIALLY prepared for the Undersigned from choice well matured TOBACCO, will be compared favourably with any other brand of its kind in respect of Prices and Quality. A Trial Order is solicited.
B. S. MADON & Co.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
(CHAPORE ESTATE.)

THESE TEAS may be compared favourably with any other of their kind, in point of excellence in quality, flavour and genuineness.
Sold in original packets of 1 lb.
Orange Pekoe .....Re. 1 8
Universal Mixture..... „ 1 2
B. S. MADON & Co.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S STANDS at the head of all machines. Never surpassed or equalled. Victorious in every contest. Patent, in 1851. Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Pereshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

PHENYLE! PHENYLE!! PHENYLE!!!
Important sanitary discovery; cent per cent. safety by freely using in the house. Can be had (for 7 annas per bottle only) at BARTON & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Liberal wages will be given. Apply HOTEL, this office.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the proprietor.

SUNRISE, a mild and short Havannah shaped Cigar. Particularly recommended for morning smokes. Re. 1-12 per 100.—HOWARD & Co.

QUEEN OF THE CITY, per 2 ozs. pack 6 As. A mild Virginian Tobacco for cigarettes, of a delicate and agreeable flavour and aroma. HOWARD & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st Dec. next, an upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing Malabar Hill. For rent, &c., apply to No. 26, Middle Colaba.

FRESH FISH, Ice, Vegetable, Fruit and every description of Bazaar produce supplied to residents at up-country stations.—W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

THE Bombay Purveying and General Provision Cash Stores conduct business on the ready money system. Apply for Price-list to W. J. Essai, Forbes-street.

TRICHINOPOLY and Coconada Cheroots and Cigars of the best Tobacco, at ready-money rates. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

CUMBALLA HILL BRANCH of the Cash Stores is now replete with a large stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters and Oilmanstores of the best quality. W. J. ESSAI.

AN old Planter well up at Nursery work and the cultivation of Cinchonas and Topical fruitrees, would be glad to meet with employment. Apply to Planter, care of this office.

G. I. P. R. PAREL AMUSEMENT COMMITTEE.—A QUADRILLE PARTY will be held at the Parel Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Dancing to commence at 9 p.m., local time. Tickets Rs. 2, to admit one gentleman and three ladies.

FOR SALE, a couple of sets of DOUBLE HARNESS, complete with all furniture; of the best workmanship, mated, and German-silver fit, just received from London. Price Rs. 175 per set. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR & Co. Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

"PATTIES," daily consumed over 200, hot from the oven, 4 annas each, at TEA and COFFEE HOUSE, Bell-lane, Fort.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert, Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 4-4; Pints Rs. 4-4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £370,000 per annum.

GOOD STABLES WANTED in the Fort for four horses, with Coach House. Apply to HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

LOLANTHE.
WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to assist in the CHORUS. Apply to Mr. FERRELL, Gaiety Theatre.

FERNANDES & Co.'s MILK OF ROSES possesses a most delightful fragrance, and the lovely clearness it imparts to the skin is perfectly astonishing.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Muhomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

FANCY ANGOLA, Tweeds, Cheviots, &c., for Trousers. Blue and Black Diagonal Homespuns, Serges, &c., for Suits and Coats.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors, Fort.

WANTED an EUROPEAN FOREMAN, BRICK-MAKER for Brick-works near Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials to C., office of this paper.

FOR LADIES.—Just arrived from Paris walking boots and shoes, evening shoes, house shoes, of the latest French style.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, the best irrigation pumps made, sizes on hand 4, 6, and 8 inches, with piping complete. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Sole Agents, 23, Elphinstone Circle.

POCKET MAP of POONA and the COUNTRY AROUND. The most complete and reliable Map yet published. Issued by W. MUSKETT, Editor, *Poona Observer*, and sold by all Booksellers. Price Re. 1-8.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, has always in stock TOWER CLOCKS with one, two or four dials, suitable for Mills, Factories, Hospitals and other public buildings. Prices moderate. No. 10, Forbes street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.
Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand Civil Ladies, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act; and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 15, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street, Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-84 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur taluka	4,000
Belgaum taluka	1,400
Total.....	5,400 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara.....	2,250
Central Division of Kanara.....	150
Southern Division of Kanara.....	1,700
Total.....	4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 6 per Khandi for the Kanara crop i. delivered at the depôts on the roadsides in the Forests, or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kunda and Honawar Bunders, will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be ...ed at the depôts in the Forests; no tender of Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 8 for the latter will ...d.
Further particulars and terms of sale apply to ...ved between the date of this publication and ...ober, 1883.
W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.
Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, 7th Sept., 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAY ARAB PONY, 13-2, rising 7, perfect polo pony, up to weight, Rs. 400.
BAY ARAB PONY, 13-2, 5 years, very good polo pony, up to weight, Rs. 350.
These ponies played in C. I. H. winning team at the Tournament and are only sold as the owner is employed on distant work away from polo. Apply C. I. H., Augur, West Malwa.

NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.
WANTED
NATIVE ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS and GOODS CLERKS, also a TRAIN CLERK for Traffic Superintendent's office. Apply stating age, with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned. Rejected applications will not be replied to.
J. W. HARTLEY,
Traffic Superintendent.
Nagpur, 2nd October, 1883.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.
Re. 1 per bottle.
☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."
"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."
B. S. MADON & CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 21 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom or dining room chair extant: light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed, and eminently adapted for up-country use. Illustrated Price list on application.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire.

COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete; No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

GERMAN BEER.—Fresh stock just to hand, in quarts and pints, clear and sparkling.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of the CHOICEST BRANDS, in boxes of 25, 50, and 100 each.

CIGARETTES, manufactured daily fresh and fresh, mild, medium, and full flavored.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plate and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.
This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.
Style A, Price Rs. 300.
Five Octaves. Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.
Style B, Price Rs. 350.
Five Octaves. Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.
Style C, Price Rs. 400.
Five Octaves. Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr. Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.
Price Rs. 450.
Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.
Price Rs. 650.
Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulant knee swell. Having four sets of reeds, two of which have half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN," Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant. Forte I. Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 399; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.
Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two Foot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.
Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.
If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.
These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.
French-polished Case, Rs. 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell: in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.
French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops making it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case, Rs. 550. French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.
A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock
Full descriptions with illustrations furnished on application.
SOUNDY & Co., Limited
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Clan Ronald (s), from Mauritius. Yesterday :—Nubia (s), from Liverpool; Canara (s), London; C. M. Davies, Moulmein.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 6th :—Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee, &c.; Italia (s), Calcutta; Verona (s), China, &c.; Plassaseet (s), Kurrachee; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; P. Garfield (s), Dunkirk.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening commencing at 6 :—

Overture.....	Military	Ebsbary.
Valse	A Toi	Waldteufel.
Selection.....	La Mascotte	Audran.
Valse	Fusionen	Strauss.
Mazurka	In Sammt und Seide	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Verona and Italia left the dock on Saturday.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the above dispensary last month was 4,391, being 313 less than in the previous month.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—Mr. John Wilson, proprietor of Wilson's Great World Circus, is bringing out "Lurline," who is described as "the greatest aquatic phenomenon of the age," as his latest novelty for India.

THEFT OF A CART AND BULLOCKS.—Jussub Abdool Raymon, residing in Cammateepoora 1st street, reported to the police on Friday last that his servant had stolen a cart and a pair of bullocks, valued at Rs. 130, and absconded with them from Bombay.

GAMBLERS.—Khundoo Kodajee and six others were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of gaming with cards and money in a common gaming-house at Cammateepoora. Prisoner No 1 and two others were fined Rs. 5 each, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

OBSCENE PHOTOGRAPHS.—Gunny Dada, a petty shopkeeper, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of having in his possession a number of obscene photographs, and exposing the same for sale at his shop near the Arthur Crawford Markets. He was fined Rs. 10.

UNPROTECTED WELLS.—A Bandora resident writes to say that there are numerous wells in that locality quite unprotected, or very inadequately guarded with walls only about 1½ft. high; and suggests that the fatal accident which we reported on Saturday should induce the Municipality to set about seeing that all these man-traps are properly screened.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Narayen Jeewa, a tindal, and two other lascars of a cargo-boat were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in their possession sundry articles of flannel and chintz wearing apparel, and a quantity of bunting, of the collective value of Rs. 3-8, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. They were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Hindu burning ground, Sonapore, on the body of Succaram Nowloo, aged fourteen years. Deceased was a labourer and brother of Hutton Nowloo, a private in H. M.'s 103rd Regiment N. I. About five days ago, while at work at Warree-bunder, shunting waggons laden with coal, he sustained injuries to his chest by being accidentally jammed between two waggons, and he died on Saturday morning from the effects of the injury. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFTS.—Ebrahim Rahimtoola, residing in Kambakur-street, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of sundry articles of silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 400, during his absence from home.—Gujadhar Naik, Ramsarup Sutalal, and Mahadoo Bail were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, prisoner No. 1 of stealing a gold waist-chain, valued at Rs. 100, the property of his master, named Bhai Jewanjee, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 of dishonestly retaining and assisting in disposing of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other two were each sentenced to three months' similar imprisonment.

GAIETY THEATRE.—On Saturday evening the company played "Cut off with a Shilling" and "Ixion." The first of the two pieces presents an amusing picture of the somewhat conventional situation of an imprudent marriage, a stony-hearted guardian, a brief period of connubial unhappiness, and final reconciliation all round. The principal rôles of Kitty Gaythorne, the fair young bride, and Colonel Berners, the avuncular tyrant, were fairly well played by Miss Emily Blain and Mr. Comerford. In the burlesque which followed Mr. Ferrell was amusing as Minerva, trilling in sentimental tones very much at variance with his get-up, several songs which greatly delighted the audience. Miss Emily Blain was a graceful Venus, and Miss Markham as Ixion and Mr. Comerford as Ganymede were frequently applauded for their dancing.

POONA RACES.—We hear that the Stewards and Secretary of the Poona Races have resolved that no lotteries shall be held at the races of 1884. There can be no question about the wisdom of this step. Race lotteries are about the most ruinous form of gambling, and plungers often find themselves unable to meet their liabilities when settling day comes.—*Poona Observer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. NUBIA.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia, T. G. Knox commander, which left Cardiff on the 5th and Liverpool on the 9th September, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 a.m. on the 7th inst., with passengers and a general cargo. Throughout the passage light variable winds and fine weather were experienced, with a rather high temperature in the Red Sea. The following is a list of the saloon passengers :—Captain A. C. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Master Reginald Bruce, Rev. Dr. Butler, Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler, Mrs. Woodrow, Master John Woodrow, Miss Malcolm Woodrow, Master Marshall Woodrow, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Nellie Wilson, Miss Cormack, Mr. Thomas S. Sandlands, Mrs. J. D. Davis.

SOONDERDAS S. AND W. MILLS COMPANY.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotamdas presiding. The following is from the directors' report :—
In laying before the shareholders the eleventh annual report of the working of the mill for the year ending 30th June, 1883, the directors beg leave to inform the shareholders that the profits for the year amount to Rs. 63,053-6-8. The profit appears to the directors to be satisfactory considering the market for cotton having ruled higher in price during the year under review and the prices of yarn and cloth comparatively low, which never recovered its level. The Bombay mills can be said to have worked under many disadvantages and difficulties, and it is therefore natural to conclude that the earnings of our mill cannot be so very profitable, as might have been expected under more favourable circumstances. Some improvements in the spinning machinery have been made during the year, but your directors have found it very necessary to increase the working powers of the mill by the addition of more spindles and looms and altering and improving the existing machinery, as well as placing a new engine in lieu of the present one whose driving or motive power is quite inadequate to work any additional machinery. In order to effect this, the capital of the company will have to be increased by the issue of new shares to the extent of the new improvements and additions and these shares will be offered to the holders of the existing shares or to the outside public as may seem advisable to the directors. On this matter a general meeting will soon be called asking the sanction of the shareholders. The directors have paid an interim dividend in February last at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter share, amounting to Rs. 39,000, and they now propose to divide Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share for the second half year amounting to Rs. 32,500. They carry to the new boilers' account, the expenditure for which amount to Rs. 25,706-12-4. Rs. 4,600; the balance to be carried to new year's account Rs. 563-6-8.
The directors' report, together with the accounts, was approved and adopted. The directors had been asked by the committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to contribute to the fund for the maintenance of the proposed hospital for animals, but the secretary explained to the meeting that the directors were informed by their solicitors that as a public company they had no power to make any contribution to the society. A dividend of Rs. 50 per whole share and Rs. 12½ per quarter share for the second half-year was declared. Messrs. Hasumbhoy Visram and Vullubdas Valljee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Dwarkadas Dodhowjee and Framjee Temooljee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	16,300,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1883, to 29th September, 1883.....	7,922,100
Balance to be remitted from 30th Sept., 1883, to 31st March, 1884	8,377,900

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 5.

(Before a FULL BENCH OF FIVE JUDGES.)

THE POSITION OF PLEADERS AND VAKILS IN BOMBAY.

THIS was an application made to the High Court by the Pleaders' Association of Western India, requesting that a circular might be issued to all courts subordinate to the High Court, intimating that the High Court pleaders are entitled to practise in these courts without special *sanad* or permission. With reference to the rule which requires, in accordance with regulation 2 of 1827, that a pleader of the High Court should obtain a special *sanad* on payment of a fee of five rupees in order to enable him to practise in any of the districts, the Pleaders' Association, in a letter of the 4th ultimo, solicited the attention of the High Court Judges to the change made by section 2 of the new Code of Civil Procedure in the *status* of a pleader of the High Court, submitting that, under the last-mentioned enactment, a High Court pleader, [illegible] was entitled to practise in all the courts subordinate to the High Court. They therefore requested that their lordships would be pleased to cancel the last sentence in rule 14 of the Pleaders' Examination rules and issue a circular to all the subordinate courts of the nature above indicated.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the High Court pleaders; Mr. Shamrao Vithal for the Pleaders' Association; and Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee for the Small Cause Court vakils and pleaders. The Hon'ble Mr. Marriott represented the advocates, and Mr. Jardine the Law Society.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, in addressing the court, said that the pleaders whom he represented were much obliged to their lordships for the hearing which they had vouchsafed to them. It was but fair that, upon their application, the two other classes of practitioners, the advocates and the attorneys, should be invited to address the court on a question like this, which affected practitioners of the High Court in general. There was one very gratifying feature of the proceeding—that neither the application, nor the opposition that it was anticipated would be offered to it, was dictated or influenced by any motive of exclusiveness. The occasion for the application arose from the order made by the Judges of the Small Cause Court, by which certain persons who had been admitted as pleaders of the High Court were refused admission as pleaders in the Small Cause Court. This was the motive cause of the application. Since the year 1860 a class of practitioners called pleaders had been admitted to practise in the Small Cause Court. The persons so admitted were originally the students of the Government Law School, who had successfully passed the final qualifying examination thereof. In process of time, after the Government Law School became affiliated with the University, these students took the degree of Bachelor of Law. With perhaps one exception, all the pleaders who had been admitted and practised in the Small Cause Court, were also vakils of the High Court. On the 14th April, 1860, the Government of Bombay passed a Resolution in the following terms:—"The Right Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council is of opinion, under the statements submitted in the letters of the Director of Public Instruction, that qualified law students should be permitted to practise in the Court of Small Causes under such regulations as the judges of that court may deem expedient." Subsequently to this we received a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, approving of the resolution. In consequence of the Bombay Government Resolution, the judges of the Small Cause Court framed a rule for the admission of pleaders, and for certifying costs in cases in which they appeared. That rule was submitted for sanction to the then Supreme Court. That rule had been in force, and had never been disapproved of. Subsequently to the Act of 1860 (Act XXVI. of 1864, which extended the jurisdiction of the court to Rs. 1,000, and later on Act XV. of 1882 had been passed, further extending the court's jurisdiction to Rs. 2,000. The application Mr. Shantaram now made was that a circular be sent to all the courts subordinate to the High Court, intimating that the High Court pleaders, as such, were entitled to practise in those courts without special *sanad* or permission. He also asked that their lordships would cancel the last sentence in rule 14 of the Pleaders' Examination rules. The application was made in reference to all the courts subordinate to the High Court, which would include all the Small Cause courts throughout the mofussil, but also the Small Cause Court at the Presidency town. What Mr. Shantaram was now going to urge would show the little upon which the vakils based their opposition. He was aware of the letter which the Chief Justice and judges of the High Court had written to the judges of the Small Cause Court in February, 1881. It negatived the power of the Small Cause Court Judges to frame any rule under section 41 of Act IX. of 1850 for the admission of practitioners to the Small Cause Court; and it negatived also the power of the Supreme Court to approve, sanction, or validate any such rules. This was done from the analogy of the charters of the Recorders' Court and of the Supreme Court which, when constituting those courts, gave the power to make rules for the regulation of practice and proceedings, and provided a separate power for the admission of the *quondam bond fide* practitioners and the future practitioners whom the court might see fit to admit. Section 41 of the Act must be construed as if the powers of the judges of the Small Cause Court as if the powers of the titioners could not be delegated by the Court to admit any practitioners, other words, to [illegible] practitioners was an entirely different exercise of power, one that could not be affected by the provisions of section 41. Mr. Shantaram ventured to say that, although the letter written by the judges of the High Court was entitled to the very deepest respect, it admitted of this observation that the opinion was arrived at without granting a hearing to those whom it nearly and deeply concerned—namely, the pleaders.

The Chief Justice.—You are quite at liberty to show that the conclusions arrived at in that letter were erroneous.

Mr. Shantaram, thanking his lordship for the concession made to him, said he would proceed to show that either the Small Cause Court judges had no power to admit any practitioners at all or that it had the power to admit such as it approved of. The Small Cause Court, as constituted under Act IX. of 1850, was said to have been the substitute of the former courts. It appeared from the way in which one of the vakils had been recently treated that they practised on sufferance in the Small Cause Court. Sections 3 and 13 of Act XXVI. of 1864 recognised pleaders and attorneys; and that recognition was claimed as inferentially giving a legal *status* to these two classes. Mr. Shantaram read and commented upon several of the rules comprised in Mr. Kotewall's "Compilation of Small Cause Court Rules." He said that in the present Small Cause Court Act, Act V. of 1882 there was no possible doubt as to the [illegible] of advocates, attorneys, and pleaders appearing in that court. Mr. Shantaram proceeded to say that the three classes of legal practitioners—advocates, attorneys, and pleaders—were specially included in the term pleader, and did not want any further title. But for section 635, he should have contended that a pleader was entitled to practise in every court; but section 635 excludes a pleader from the Original Side of the High Court. The pleaders' proposition was that they could claim admission to all courts subordinate to the High Court under sections 2 and 15 and the operation of section 39 of the Small Cause Court Act. The last-named section set at rest any cavil to the title of a pleader to appear in that court. In the face of this section, there was no necessity for him (Mr. Shantaram) to go through the other sections. Here they had a direct recognition of the pleaders' title to appear in the Small Cause Court. Even one who was not a vakil was admitted into the court as a pleader. It was impossible, Mr. Shantaram said, to deny to the pleaders a recognised standing in the Small Cause Court—a standing that was recognised by the Legislature. They were expressly designated by the term "vakil," and in other parts of the Act with the addition of the word "pleader." Mr. Shantaram submitted that the provisions of law to which he had referred now left no room for any possible doubt or cavil as to the title of pleaders to practise in the Small Cause Court. Every thing conspired to make up a complete legislative title for them to appear in the Small Cause Court. The word "vakil" in clause 9 of the Letters Patent of the High Court, and in a series of other sections, showed that the word referred to those pleaders who had been enrolled as pleaders of the High Court. A vakil must be a pleader, but a pleader might or might not be a vakil. It was not every pleader who was a vakil. Mr. Shantaram further observed that, if their lordships considered that their hands were so tied that they could not come to the relief of the pleaders, then, and then only, would it be necessary for their lordships to apply to Government to extend the Legal Practitioners' Act, wholly or in part, to this Presidency. If their lordships did not see their way to recognise the pleaders' position in the Small Cause Court as well as in the district courts, it would render anomalous the position of all vakils and pleaders of whatever standing they might be; and that standing would be placed in jeopardy. The opinion of the High Court communicated to the Small Cause Court Judges was arrived at without hearing the vakils and pleaders then in practice, and before the passing of the present Small Cause Court Act, on which they confidently relied. That enactment had come to their rescue in good time, and rendered impossible a fall from which they might otherwise have suffered.

Mr. Marriott said he did not intend to offer any invidious opposition to what might be the legal rights of the vakils, but he was there rather to watch the case as stated on their behalf by Mr. Shantaram, and to offer such observations upon his argument as might occur to him. He thought that Mr. Shantaram had not succeeded in making out a case for the vakils and pleaders. As far as he (Mr. Marriott) could see, the passing of the new Code of Civil Procedure did not, in the slightest degree, alter the position of the vakils. He presumed that the rules for the Pleaders' Examination, one of which it was now sought to cancel, were adopted upon a full consideration of the *status* of the vakils, and that they were considered by the court to be applicable to the [illegible] circumstances. Under Act X. of 187[illegible] tion of a pleader was precisely the [illegible] Act of 1882. It meant every person entitled to appear and plead in court, and included a vakil as well as an attorney of the High Court. He (Mr. Marriott) failed to see that the new Civil Procedure Code effected any change whatever in the *status* of the vakil, or had in any way rendered necessary the cancellation of any of the rules passed under that Act. But assuming that such was the case, Mr. Marriott thought there was no necessity for the High Court to consider the point. The vakils were entitled to go to the Small Cause Court and endeavour to assert what might be considered their statutory right. It appeared to him that, so far as the arguments addressed to the court were concerned, they were based upon a misconception of section 2 of the Code. The whole argument turned upon the construction of that section. As regarded the suggestion that certain provisions of section 4 of the Legal Practitioners' Act should be extended to this Presidency, the Advocate-General said that the Bar considered that such an extension would not be desirable. The Bar asked their lordships not to advise Government to grant such an extension of the Act.

Mr. Jardine next addressed the court on behalf of the attorneys constituting the Law Society. He disclaimed any desire to trench upon any legal rights which the vakils might satisfy the court they possessed, or in any way to interfere with any [illegible] to [illegible] blithwire endowed by any gentleman of that class. He submitted that Mr. Shantaram [illegible] case calling for the interference of the court. He (Mr. Jardine) was [illegible] Mr. Shantaram, the vakils had a statutory right to appear in the Small Cause Court, the proper course for them was, as pointed out by the Advocate-General, to go before that court and to apply for admission; and in case they were not heard, to apply to the High Court for a *mandamus* to oblige the lower court to hear their application.

Mr. Justice Pinhey.—One of the vakils has made such an application to the Small Cause Court, and been refused admission.

Mr. Jardine said he remembered reading about the application in the newspapers. The way in which the matter had been brought before this court was somewhat irregular. In the Court of Requests, which preceded the Small Cause Court, the only persons who appeared to practise were barristers and attorneys. That state of things continued until the Government Resolution was passed allowing certain students who had passed a law examination to appear in the Small Cause Court. Referring to the letter of February, 1881, Mr. Jardine observed that the High Court judges unanimously came to the conclusion that the pleaders who had been pleading in the Small Cause Court had no legal standing or qualifications to practise, but that they simply did so on sufferance. Mr. Jardine then proceeded to comment upon the different sections of the Act, remarking that the tendency of recent legislation had been to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and that an increasing number of cases had to be dealt with by the judges. An increase of cases in the Small Cause Court virtually meant a withdrawal of so many cases from the Original Side of the High Court, with which the vakils, as at present situated, had no concern whatever, but with which were properly within the domain of the attorneys. There would be no hardship whatever to these vakils, who had nothing to do with these cases, to deny them admission to the Small Cause Court. He (Mr. Jardine) did not desire to speak in any invidious spirit to exclude the vakils from any branch of practice, but he thought that those who wished to somewhat trespass on the domains which had been reserved for educated classes of solicitors should make out a case why they should be allowed to do so. The attorneys had got no equivalent whatever for the loss of practice on the Original Side by extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. The vakils made a claim to compete in the Small Cause Court, but the attorneys were not allowed at the present day to practise on the Appellate Side of the High Court. With our wishing to derogate from the high character and ability of the vakils, he would point out that the practice of the Small Cause Court was of a kind which was not so well suited to the training and qualifications of the vakils as it was to those of the attorneys, because it was for the most part a commercial practice.

The Chief Justice.—While I was practising at the Bar, I observed that a large number of cases tried at the Small Cause Court were those of Marwarees. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice West.—I suppose this is a branch of commercial litigation. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Jardine remarked that there was a class of cases the proper conduct of which required clerks and a general paraphernalia of an attorney's office which was certainly conducive to the interests of the public.

Mr. Shantaram having replied, their lordships reserved their decision.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 2nd instant.

REARRANGEMENT OF THE BUNDER TRAFFIC.

Read letter from Resident Engineer, dated 27th September, submitting plan showing where he proposes to locate the sheds about to be removed from Masjid, Nicol, and Mody Bunders. Noted memo. by Secretary, dated 28th September, concurred in by the Traffic Manager, pointing out that if the whole of Mody-bunder cannot be made available for the Masjid and Nicol Basin traffic then that the transfer of a portion of H to Malet-bunder is inevitable, and that in this case the coal at Malet-bunder will have to be transfered to Mody Bay or to one of the existing coal-bunders. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee.

Resolution.—The proposed change in the arrangement of traffic is approved, as is also the location of sheds proposed by the Resident Engineer.

THE NEW DOCK PROJECT.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 24th August, and minutes of members of Finance Committee on the subject of raising capital for construction of new docks, viz., 85 lakhs of rupees.

Resolution.—Government should be asked to advance the money required and to intimate the terms on which the loan can be made. Government should at the same time be informed of the annual *installments* in which the capital will be required, so far as these can at present be calculated.

PROPOSED EXPERIMENTS WITH FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

Read letter from Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., dated 27th September, stating that they are the agents of the Scottish Asbestos Company, and that they wish to make a practical and public experiment to test the efficacy of the asbestos fire-proof paint to which the action of fire causes no injury, and ask for the use for a few days of a vacant piece of land on Mody Bay, on which to experiment on two sheds to be erected there.

Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 28th September, recommending that a site near to the sea, and far removed from any building, be allotted free of rent for 15 days.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Traffic Manager is approved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 26th and 28th September, reporting that he has examined the charters of the Clan Alpine now Clan Lamont, and Clan Alpine to receive payment of Rs. 238-12, Rs. 230-8, and Rs. 189, respectively, in lieu of shipping fees on pilgrims' baggage, being at the rate of 4 annas per head. Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 29th September, stating, in reply to an inquiry made, that the arrangement was entered into prior to the circumstances in connection with the Clan Alpine now under investigation at the Police Court having been brought to his notice.

Resolution.—Sanctioned; but in future pilgrims should themselves pay the usual charges.

Read letter from Messrs. Wallace and Company, dated 23rd July, calling upon the Resident Engineer to furnish a design for a suitable timber structure on wheels to take the place of the shops close to the south-west entrance to Apollo Bunder. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 31st August, submitting the necessary plan. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. The Chairman recommends that notice be given to the occupants of the existing shops to vacate by the 15th December next, only those who have shops according to the Resident Engineer's plan will thereafter be allowed to have sites along the road in question, the land to be occupied by them on monthly tenancies. Read minutes of other members of Land Committee.

Resolution—Notice should be given as recommended by the Land Committee, but the tenants should be allowed till 15th November to remove existing structures.

Read letter from Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, dated 26th September, offering to purchase plot No. 7 at Colaba, opposite Sassoon Dock enclosure, containing 1,000 square feet, only fetches Rs. 10 per square yard. He states that if it is necessary to reserve space in plot No. 8 for a road way, then that a width of 15 feet be reserved, and he engages to purchase the same at Rs. 10 per square yard, if it be decided not to make the road.

Resolution.—The offer of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit should be accepted.

Read letter from Messrs. Wallace and Company, dated 22nd September, stating that the rent of the godowns occupied by them near Musjid Bridge was raised in November, 1879, and asking the Trustees to reconsider their decision again to increase the rent.

Resolution.—Messrs. Wallace and Co. should be informed that the Trustees regret their inability to alter the terms on which the godowns in question were offered to them on lease: further, that the great demand for godown sites on the Elphinstone Estate, which has recently led the Trustees to increase the rent of leased land, appears to show that the godowns on the property can command enhanced rents.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 24th September, reporting that seven men were convicted on 21st Sept. for bolting. Gradations of work Mody Bay were fined 8 annas each, and that 12 men were on 2nd inst. convicted for fouling land at Tank-bunder and were fined 8 annas each.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	From 19th to 30th Sept., 1883.	From 19th to 30th Sept., 1882.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	32
" out of "	23	33
" transported	19	19
" attended to	3	7

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	From 18th to 28th Sept., 1883.	From 18th to 28th Sept., 1882.
Vessels entered	9	11
" left ..	11	12
" remaining in dock	6	6

EARLY MARRIAGES.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to *Notes and Queries* on the subject of early marriages, says:—Lady Sarah Cadogan, daughter of William, first Earl Cadogan, was married at the age of thirteen, to Charles, second Duke of Richmond, aged eighteen. It is said that this marriage was a bargain to cancel a gambling debt between their parents. Lady Sarah being a coheiress. The young Lord March was brought from college and the little lady from her nursery for the ceremony, which took place at The Hague. The bride was amazed and silent, but the husband exclaimed—"Surely you are not going to marry me to that dowdy?" Married, however, he was, and his tutor then took him off to the Continent, and the bride went back to her mother. Three years after Lord March returned from his travels, but having such a disagreeable recollection of his wife was in no hurry to join her, and went the first evening to the theatre. There he saw a lady so beautiful that he asked who she was. "The reigning toast, Lady March," was the answer he got. He hastened to claim her, and their lifelong affection for each other is much commented upon by contemporaneous writers—indeed it was said that the Duchess, who only survived him a year, died of grief. Another correspondent writes:—A youthful wedding recently took place not one hundred miles from this parish (Deeping, St. James's) the united ages of the couple being thirty-five—the bridegroom twenty-one and the bride fourteen. It was somewhat of a novelty to observe the interesting bride the following day exhibiting her skill on the skipping-rope on the pavement in the street.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will [illegible] a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is [illegible] the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. [illegible] generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and [illegible] given them, often cry for more." Sold only in [illegible] Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all [illegible] and store-keepers. Sole consignees [illegible] Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

A PROFESSIONAL POISONER.

THE Punjab Police Department has lately printed, for the edification of members of the Force, the somewhat sensational biography of an illustrious criminal. Sharfu, who in later days found it convenient to also call himself Sharif-ud-din, was the son of a butcher in a village of the Hoshiarpur district. In his boyhood he developed a great taste for gambling, and became an expert card-sharper. But either because there was not sufficient opening in the village for a youth of his accomplishments, or because there were card-sharpers still more expert there, his earnings did not suffice to maintain him comfortably; and a quarrel with his father about money matters led to their separation. This was when Sharfu was 18 years old; and he accordingly went off down-country with a company of horse-dealers. After wandering about for a time, he enlisted in the Bareilly police. Sharfu did not qualify for promotion in the Force. He abducted a Thakur's daughter, and suspecting, "after the first flush of the honeymoon, that she was unfaithful to him, cut off her nose. This led to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment in the Bareilly jail, where Sharfu came under the influence of a master mind. A fellow prisoner of his turned out to be no other than Tikka Ram *alias* Babu Khab, *alias* Lal Mahomed; the head of a gang of poisoners in the North-West Provinces. This Tikka Ram initiated Sharfu into the mysteries of the art of poisoning; and when the two regained their liberty, Sharfu, or Sharif-ud-din as he became henceforward known, attached himself to the other as his lieutenant.

Tikka established his head-quarters at Agra; and for some six years, the pair conducted the operations of a professional poisoning gang. In 1867, they fell out and parted company; and Sharif-ud-din again took service in the police; from which, however, he was soon dismissed. He then found that his former chief had been arrested, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment; leaving a wife and two daughters to mourn his loss. Sharif-ud-din, equal to the occasion, ran away with all three; and coming back to the Punjab, settled down in his native village. Here he organized a gang of poisoners of his own. Accompanied by one of his followers, he would go out into the Grand Trunk-road, disguised as a respectable native of Oudh; a character which he could the more easily assume as he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the Purbia dialect. His "lay" was to get hold of native emigrants from Oudh, who were returning home with their earnings. He would pass himself off as a Kaith or Munshi, and ask them to eat with him. Their confidence gained so far, the rest was simple enough. *Dhatura* or opium was quietly mixed with their food; and they were at the same time plied with country spirits to allay any suspicions they might have when the drug first began to work. As soon as their senses went, they were robbed of all they possessed—the empty spirit bottle was left beside them to suggest they were only drunk; and the robbers, changing their Purbia Hindu disguises for ordinary Punjabi dress, made off across country. Sharif-ud-din's victims generally survived to discover their destitution; but corpses were not unfrequently found of men who had been poisoned by *dhatura* all along the road, some in the Umritsar district, some in Ludhiana, one in Gujranwala; and there is good reason for believing that the murderer in all these cases was Sharif-ud-din, or one of his gang. Between July, 1866, and February, 1872, the number of cases of this kind believed to be by him was unprecedented in the annals of crime in the Punjab. It only speaks well for the Punjab Police, in those times, that, in spite of circumstances plainly showing that a circle of ruffians was at work, particular notice was taken, and this series of murders was not ascribed to professionals.

In July, 1881, Sharif-ud-din drugged a dhoby on the Grand Trunk-road in the Karnal district. Mr. Warburton was District Superintendent of Police, himself to trace the criminal; but he was not at beginning the investigation, when the only just it disappeared. Tikka Ram's wife, with object of [illegible] in a fit of jealousy whom Sharif-ud-din had [illegible] denounced [illegible] and [illegible] police [illegible] by Tikka [illegible] back to [illegible] additional pardon), disguised as a Darwesh, and calling himself Wilayat Ali Shah *alias* Punjabi Shah, Sharif-ud-deen went off to Rajputana. It was [illegible] that they found out he had established himself at a place called Jhilaya, where he publicly practised openly as a professor of [illegible] and followed surreptitiously his old vocation of thuggee by poison. But the police did not relinquish the search for the Sharif-ud-din whose crimes had been denounced by Tikka Ram's wife. Mr. Warburton got hold of Sharif-ud-din's [illegible] and elicited a full history of Tikka Ram's interesting but disreputable career, Sharif-ud-din's [illegible] time of his *hegira* into Rajputana. It was up to the [illegible] to find where he had gone to; though a not so easy [illegible] and, when two years had gone by, hue and cry [illegible] far away as Lucknow. A couple of years more by, and [illegible] there was no trace of the man; till one day a murder [illegible] was committed in the Delhi district, which was [illegible] by the work of Sharif-ud-din. A reward was offered for his apprehension. Rewards were [illegible] of his person were posted up; but the police failed [illegible] to find his whereabouts. In April, 1879, Mr. Warburton got a letter from Tikka Ram, promising to [illegible] the old lieutenant of the Government [illegible] for himself and his daughters to ment would pay [illegible]ana. Mr. Warburton telegraphed to [illegible] at once; and found on their arrival that Sharif-ud-din [illegible] imprisonment for a short time by been sentenced to [illegible]ge, who had only heard of one of the poisoner's [illegible] numerous iniquities. Indeed, even his name was not [illegible] known at Agra; and he passed as Debi, son of Rup [illegible] himself, moreover, by shaving his head [illegible] ways, that neither Tikka Ram is beard and in other [illegible] could pick him out from the other nor the daughter co[illegible] and [illegible] by name. convicts, and his ide[illegible] was now coming to a close. certain marks which [illegible] son roll.

Sharif-ud-din's care[illegible] was now coming to a close. Government sanctione[illegible] trial came on, however, the dhiana. Before the [illegible] confession of all his crimes; pursued naturally with [illegible] of [illegible] comparatively with [illegible] got off as easily as Tikka Ram hoping, no doubt, to [illegible] had. He admitted that [illegible] was guilty of no less than 96 offences—mur[illegible]ver, a good deal of difficulty There was at first, how[illegible] Many of the men whom in getting [illegible] ed, and then robbed, could Sharifud-din had stupefi[illegible] were, after so long a time, unable to identify [illegible] him. There was also a difficulty as regards [illegible] jdiction; but the trial came on at last in July, [illegible] 1880. The result was that Sharif-ud-din was sen[illegible]enced to death, on two charges of murder; and by [illegible] the conventional refuse ment of justice, to transport[illegible]g. He was hanged on for life under the sentence of death, [illegible] his career has just the 6th January. The story [illegible] been written out by Mr. Wart[illegible]urton, and circulated amongst Police officers for the[illegible] guidance. Some hundred pupils of Sharif-ud-din [illegible] known to be in the Punjab and North-West Prov[illegible]nces, and they are almost certain to be practising the [illegible] art of poisoning, as learnt from their master. Son[illegible] at the time he was sentenced to death, was also [illegible] to be released, their terms having expired; and it [illegible] as well that the police should be on their guard. [illegible] The vernacular papers, possibly, might do a cons[illegible] with the story, good by presenting their readers [illegible] as a warning to travellers.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

THE Peking correspondent of a Shanghai paper writes, Aug. 27:—I had a visit lately from one of the chief eunuchs of the Palace. He reports the youthful Emperor as very bright, and as making rapid and satisfactory progress with his studies. He proceeds to the school-room every day shortly after the Cabinet Council, say about 8 or 9 o'clock, and continues with his teachers, of whom there are several, till 1 or 2 p.m. His progress is said to be twice as rapid as that of his two cousins and the plan adopted seems to be more rational. It is not with him a mere question of committing a certain number of characters to memory, but his teachers read over with him the meaning of sentences, explain to him the meaning of the characters. Being now thirteen years of age, having ascended the Throne when a boy of four, he meets his Ministers at the Council every morning and in his audiences he is instructed by the Western Empress, his aunt, the Empress-Regent, what questions to put. No eunuchs or attendants whatever are allowed to be present at these meetings. All state documents are kept strictly private. They are submitted to the Empress for her inspection, and the Emperor takes his with him to his private quarters. At his public interviews he is always attended by his Ministers. His father's decision [illegible] that always [illegible] sent. The Emperor resembles his father the Seventh Prince very much. As is well known, most of Tao Kuang's sons are of a slender build and rather poor and meagre aspect. Their bodily presence is emphatically weak. When the Emperor proceeds to the school-room or elsewhere through the courts of the Palace, those on guard give the alarm, and the eunuchs and others immediately retire within their rooms and drop the very long [illegible]. It has been trained to observe this rule, and on the mention of the word *shou* they too retire into concealment before the august presence of the Bogdo-khan. The Empress is said to be a very able woman, but with a fiery temper. There are over 900 eunuchs in the Palace. It is said that about ten of them only are addicted to opium-smoking, and then they have recourse to the pipe only at night in their own chambers. There is also a opium-shop within the Palace precincts. An opium-room was opened outside the East Flowery Gate by one of the eunuchs, but last week the shop was shut up, the goods confiscated, and the eunuch and parties found on the premises smoking were lodged in the Board of Punishment. The Empress does not smoke. During Prince Kung's recent severe illness he was advised to have recourse to the pipe to allay his grave symptoms, in the absence of any suitable native medicine. Since his recovery, pipe and lamp have been removed from his Palace. One object is not to show a bad example to his sons, who are free from this vice. None of the Imperial family therefore are addicted to it, notwithstanding the assertion of the author of *Truth about Opium* that they are slaves of the pipe.

The head eunuch in Prince Kung's palace is said, however, to have a weakness for the drug. This is perhaps no wonder. These men—and this is too true of officials generally,—have hardly anything to do. They have relays of doing duty and the temptation therefore to adopt opium to drive away ennui is perhaps not unnatural. The Prince has recently set up a telephone between his palace and his garden where he loves to sit surrounded by all nature in artificial miniature. In his garden lie has a lake, with boats, islands, ravines, hills, &c., also erected in conspicuous places he has foreign representations of wild animals. He lately added some clay deer to his selection. His pleasure grounds are more extensive even than those in the Palace, which are not much over an acre in extent. There is as yet no rumour of the betrothal of the youthful Emperor. It is to be hoped that those in power will not allow the Emperor to be ruined and the hopes of progress blasted as in the case of the last Emperor by a ridiculously early marriage, to be succeeded by another long regency. China cannot go on at the present day with a succession of minors on the Throne, merely to please the ambition of an able woman. Western nations are at the door with their sciences, arts, and industries, knocking for admission, and prepared to carry out for internment the rags of a hoary superstition.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

IN view of the existing relations between France and China, it is appropriate to consider what progress the Chinese Army has made in military efficiency during the 24 years that have elapsed since it was last called upon to encounter a European foe; and the inquiry may not be without some beneficial effect in the interests of a pacific settlement of the present complication, on the principle that the better prepared the supposed weaker side is known to be for war the less inclined will the other feel to appeal to arms. The subject has engaged fitful attention on many occasions since Sir Thomas Wade wrote 32 years ago, at a period halfway between the two foreign wars, his description of the army of the Chinese Empire; and in some matters that account has been neither put out of date, nor improved upon. But, although the internal economy and the distribution of the various forces composing the army have altered but little in the interval, the progress in the discipline and armament of the troops has effected a remarkable reform in the Chinese Army, as the facts we have to record will make sufficiently plain. But it must also be remembered that, although much has been accomplished, the revolution is still in course of development, and that the Chinese Army of the future will, even at the present rate of progress, be by the end of this century as much more efficient than the existing force as that is superior to the one described by Sir Thomas Wade in 1851.

The Chinese Army has been [illegible]vided since the time of the Manchu conquest [illegible] the 17th century into two great divisions, the Banner Army, and the Green Flag Militia. The former of these is the more important, and the one in which military reforms have been principally, if not exclusively, carried out. There are eight Banners, distinguished from each other by the colour and embroidery of their ensigns; but they do not all spring from a common origin. The Bannermen are the descendants of the Manchus, and also of their Mongol and Chinese allies, who before the proclamation of the dynasty contributed to the conquest of the northern provinces of the Empire. But of the three the Manchus are the most numerous, and the Mongols the least; while the preponderance of the former is further ensured by the majority of the officers and of the Board of War being composed of their race. The first Manchu force gives a nominal roll of efficients of 678 companies, or 67,800 men, but then there were on the pay list five times that number 30 years ago, so that there would be no difficulty in largely augmenting this force whenever necessary. The Mongol Bannermen are less numerous, having only 211 companies or 21,100 men, while the Chinese or Hankian have 270 companies or 27,000 men. The total Banner army is, therefore, nearly 116,000 men which consists of the three arms of the service, with a much larger proportion of cavalry. Of this force one half is stationed in the capital and metropolitan province of Pechihli, while the remainder is scattered throughout the other provinces as the Tartar garrison of the principal cities. The strength of these garrisons varies, of course, with the circumstances of the several provinces, the garrisons of those on the coast absorb the greater part of 50,000 men. In addition to this force, which must be called the regular army, there are the levies from what may be termed the fighting tribes of the frontier, and the Mongols of Inner Mongolia alone are assessed as capable of furnishing more than 200,000 warriors or mailed men, of whom one-third are mounted, and divided into 49 banners. The garrison of Thibet is not included, nor do the official documents appear to take any notice of the considerable garrisons stationed at almost all times in Yunnan, Kweichow, and Manchuria. These figures and those placing the Green Flag army of the Chinese Militia at 600,000 strong are necessarily inaccurate now, for it has become a question of real and not of paper efficiency. The Chinese army used to be described by its own critics as "a tiger on paper," but it is now to be weighed by its capacity to oppose a European army.

Something should, in the first place, be said about the Green Flag, for, although the policy of the Manchus has been to keep the two races apart, the Chinese from martial pursuits, and to stifle any natural feeling they may possess for war, they have felt obliged to do so in an indirect manner. So far as numbers are concerned, the Green Flags are enormously in excess of all the Emperor's armies, and, if it were properly organized and encouraged, it should also be the most efficient and the most national, seeing that it alone can properly claim to be Chinese at all. A contingent of 20,000 men was [illegible] to be added to the garrison of Pekin, and, as it is placed in a permanent camp, its efficiency has kept pace to some degree with the times. But it is the exception, and not the rule, to find the body under [illegible] a small allowance daily from the Government, have been purposely, according to some, kept in a state of military inefficiency that renders them quite valueless in time of war. Something has of late years been done towards the improvement of what might have been made an invaluable force, but the policy of Pekin regards with intelligible nervousness the formation of a strong national army. Against this feeling, which is something more than sentimental, all army reformers have had to fight, and even Li Hung Chang, who labours under suspicion from his Chinese origin, has had to exercise the greatest circumspection in those administrative improvements which he has had the courage and confidence to begin and to carry out. The 600,000 Chinese Militia are scattered over the whole length and breadth of the Empire, but they are not required to serve outside the limits of the 18 provinces of China proper. Within those borders, however, they may be called upon to perform any duty that the authorities require them to undertake. If we except that portion which is included in the garrison of Pechihli, the Green Flag braves must be regarded as the town and village police and constabulary rather than as regular soldiers; and it is to be assumed that unless their services are required to compel them to consider their position, the Tartar authorities will refuse to take any steps towards the complete reorganization of even that national force which they originally sanctioned, and which is, comparatively with the population of the country, and also with the duties which it ought to perform, one of only moderate dimensions. The Green Flags are particularly numerous in the provinces of Kwantung and Fukien, where they are supposed to muster close on 80,000 men. Perhaps the explanation of the frequent revolts in Yunnan and Kweichow is furnished by the fact that those provinces were only garrisoned in quiet times by some 9,000 of the Green Flags. For it cannot be disputed that the present inclination of the Chinese people, whether from immunity from war or from natural temperament, is so unequivocally bent towards peace that its representative army is not of a formidable military character. The point that the maintenance of the Empire depend upon the Green Flags it is certain that it would have to surrender its honour and possessions to the first who demanded concessions from the Pekin Government. No one can know where a better description can be obtained of what the Green Flag army was like, and still to a certain extent is, than the account given by M. Huc in the first volume of his "Chinese Empire" of the great review of which he was a spectator, and where every man came armed with at least a fan and a pipe.

Now if it would be going too far to say that all this has been changed, that the Tartar troops are first-rate, and that the Chinese are efficient, it is certainly true that the old descriptions of all these different forces are no longer applicable. When the result of the Pekin campaign showed that neither the Tartar garrison nor the veterans brought by Sankolinsin from Mongolia could resist a European army, there was no longer either need or opportunity to deny the fact that the Chinese forces were quite incapable of defending the integrity of the dominions of the Celestial Empire. Dilatoriness might have been shown in acting upon this new perception, but that the development of the Taiping and other revolts forced upon the minds of Prince Kung and his colleagues the conviction that the only way to save the Empire was to adopt the knowledge and improvements in the military art which, in the hands of Europeans, had almost produced the ruin of the Great Britain was hardly concluded at Pekin, when Prince Kung, in whom the responsible government of the realm was vested for the time, took steps to secure the assistance of several officers and, the object of putting a summary end to the With the [illegible], the services of Burgevine, Ward, Taiping revolt, and Sherard Osborn was and others were [illegible] to collect and organise a modern commissioned [illegible] fleet. By the efforts of the French and American officers whom we [illegible]bled, drilled, and armed; but, although they may be said to have held their own in the open field against the rebel forces opposed to them, they accomplished no decisive success until Colonel Gordon assumed the command in March, 1863. The contingent then numbered between 3,000 and 4,000 men, officered, by Europeans, and during the constant operations of it acquired all the steadiness and self-confidence of a veteran force, and fully established its right to the proud title of "the ever victorious army." While Gordon's force was breaking the neck of the Taiping revolt, other foreigners, or at least foreign-drilled Chinese, were contributing to the pacification of the provinces west of Shanghai. [illegible]ed the Viceroy Captain d'Aiguebelle greatly assisted the Ambassador Tseng Kwofan, the father of the [illegible] who had the at our Court; and Li Hung Chang, command of the principal army operating against Nankin, counted on the services of a force disciplined after the European fashion, and carrying arms of precision. The Taiping rebellion, which desolated some of the most important provinces, and which threatened the capital itself with attack, left no choice as to the employment of foreign science; while its speedy suppression fully vindicated the wisdom of resorting to such means of support.

As soon as the most urgent perils had been overcome the disciplined and experienced troops were formed into the nucleus of what was to be the new army of China. Those who had followed Li Hung Chang and many of those who had fought under Gordon were absorbed into the garrison of Pechihli, while the troops who had been under Tseng Kwofan naturally attached themselves to his ablest lieutenant, Tso Tsung Tang, when that official was despatched with plenary power into the north-west to put down the Mahomedan revolts in that quarter. To neither one nor the other was a cessation of all warlike operations immediately follow, and the military apprenticeship of many thousands of soldiers was extended during the later campaigns against the Nienfei, the Tungani, the Panthays, and the warlike races of Central Asia. While some of his colleagues were gaining further experience and an enhanced reputation by action in the field, Li Hung Chang, a Chinaman of singularly broad views, but none the less intensely national, although not quite in the sense most palatable to the Palace, had, after the Nienfei insurrection 15 years ago, given himself up to matters of internal, and especially

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

In London Four per cent. Rupee Securities, according to Reuter, have declined to £80¼ per one thousand rupees. There is no alteration in four-and-a-half per cents. French Rentes have recovered to 107¼. Money appears to be in rather more request. A withdrawal of £50,000 from the Bank of England for Egypt and £50,000 for Portugal are just advised. Oriental Bank shares have fallen to £11-10 and Hongkongs to £58. Chartereds are unaltered at £23-10 ; Mercantiles have improved to £17.

In the General Produce markets. Coffee continues dull at 75s. per cwt., for Mid-Plantation Ceylon. Linseed dull. Bombay on the spot is quoted at 42s. per quarter.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market is very firm, and prices are hardening. The shipments to the East for the past month are on an increased scale, chiefly for Bombay. Those for Calcutta show a falling off.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed steady. Surats firm ; arrivals dull. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales Surats. No alteration in spot quotations. Ready Mid-Uplands in New York show no change, but "futures" for the month of January are 5 points higher, say 10·86 cents.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed strong. Surats firm ; arrivals dull. Sales 10,000 bales of which 2,500 bales Surats. Middling-Uplands have advanced 1-16d., say to 5 15-16d. In New York also the price for Mid-Uplands on the spot has risen to 10 9-16 cents, an advance of 1-16 cent, and futures for the month of January show a rise of 7 points, the closing quotation being 10·93 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	164,000	178,000	170,000
" Exports to U. K.	20,000	67,000	69,000
" " to Continent..	47,000	16,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	482,000	471,000	591,000
" Exports to U.K. " ...	72,000	158,000	232,000
" " to Cont. " ...	102,000	47,000	44,000
" Stock in the ports.....	408,000	289,000	446,000
Saturday's receipts	27,000	21,000	34,000

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	1,680,000	1,420,000	1,700,000
" " Surats.....	415,000	595,000	373,000

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	616,000	459,000	612,000
" London.....	47,000	73,000	41,000
American afloat	30,000	80,000	120,000
East Indian "	47,000	109,000	68,000
	740,000	721,000	841,000
Price of Mid-Uplands.....	5¾d.	6¾d.	6¾d.
" Fair Dhollera	4¾d.	4¾d.	4¾d.
Difference	1in.	2in.	2in.

EXCHANGE is quiet but firm at the quotations of yesterday. As business in Calcutta is now suspended during the Doorga Pooja holidays which lasts until the 17th instant, we want the influence of that important market. Bar Silver remains at 50 15-16d. per oz :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 29-32d.
France, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·09½ to 2·09¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER quiet. 4 per cents, Rs. 98¼ ; 4½ per cents, Rs. 103.

SHARES.—A few shares in Mofussil Co., Limited, were sold at Rs. 405 per share. Port Cannings and Colabas have fallen to Rs. 370 and Rs. 775 ex-div. respectively. In Mill companies transactions have taken place in Albert Edwards at Rs. 560 ; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,010 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 507½ ; Empress at Rs. 850 ; Madras Uniteds at Rs. 2,950 ex.-div.; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,000 ; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,330 ; Nationals at Rs. 1,000 ; and Prince of Wales at Rs. 290. Some Kemp and Company's shares were placed at the reduced rate of Rs. 335.

COTTON.—The continued firmness in Liverpool has failed to have any marked effect on the market here, and there is but a feeble enquiry from exporters. Dealers, however, are firm for Oomrawuttee but new Broach is rather easier.

			Per candy
Oomrawuttee,	F.G.	.....	Rs. 177
Do.	Good	.....	" 171-172
Do.	F.G.F.	.....	" 166
Dhollera	F.G.	.....	" 177
Do.	Good	.....	" 170-172
Do.	F.G.F.	.....	" 165
Westerns	Good	.....	" 160
Do.	F.G.F.	.....	" 152
Dharwar Saw-ginned,		.....	" 171-172
Compta		.....	" 150
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good	.....	" 211 Mar.
" Oomrawuttee	Good	.....	" 180-182 "
" Bengal	Good	.....	" 149 Jany.

LINSEED is quiet with a limited business doing at Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-11½ per cwt.

RAPESEED continues steady, although the reported transactions are of a retail nature. Guzerat is still quoted at Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-5 per cwt., but Cawnpore is being placed at Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-14. Brown, Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2.

WHEAT remains quiet, and no sales of importance are reported on account of exporters. White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 32 to Rs. 32½ ; Yellow, Rs. 27 to Rs. 27½ ; Luskari, Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½, and Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ per candy.

FREIGHTS are unchanged.

PIECE-GOODS are in good demand, and prices generally rule in favour of sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
National Bank of India.	27,320	250	193	5 do.	93

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	560
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company.....	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	139
Alfred Manfg. Co...	1,000	500	500	18¾p.c.	545
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 50	875xd
Bhownuggur Mills ..	4,500	100	100	—	41
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Budnelra M'f'g Co., Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	415
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	500	Rs. 20	750
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	840
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	all	5074
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,120	500	all	Rs. 25	850
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	—	860
Golam Bahr S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	480
Gordon Mills	1,632	1,000	1,000	—	690
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,090
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,180xd
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	—	560
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co..	900	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jeevan Shallee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,130
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Mackanjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,030xd
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	132
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	150 p.a.	2,950xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,330
Manugon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	235
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,530
National Spinning..	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,000
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,025
Oriental	4,000	625	Rs. 20		702½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	320
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	...	...	280
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	30	290
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 1	980
Southern India	500	50	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	51 5xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	775
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	990

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Flamsteed, 1,289 tons, Captain G. Robertson, sailed on the 6th instant for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steamer President Garfield, 1,389 tons, Captain J. Higgins, sailed on the 6th instant for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald, 1,338 tons, Captain S. B. Thomson, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Mauritius (25th Sept.), with a cargo of sugar and 82 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, 1,729 tons, Captain T. Collins, sailed on the 6th instant for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. William Mackinlay and Mrs. C. Cowper and two children.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona, 1,982 tons, Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailed on the 6th instant for China, &c., with China and Australian Mails, 1,685 chests opium and general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Miss Robertson, Mr. John Miller, and Mr. F. Raymond. For Melbourne.—Mr. T. Martin. For Colombo.—Captain and Mrs. H. A. Vincent, and Mr. E. Annesley Cooke. For Calcutta.—Captain and Mrs. Powis. For Singapore.—Mr. W. Tucker and Mr. F. Wilson. For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Primrose.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Clan Ronald (s) ..	Thomson....	Mauritius, Sept. 25.
7	Nubia (s)	Knox	Liverpool, Sept. 9.
	Canara (s)	Sayers	London, Aug. 29.
	C. M. Davies.....	Treffry	Moulmein, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

	Destination.
	Kurrachee, &c.
	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
2 Altonower (s) .....Murray .....Natal, Sept. 6.
Abington (s) .....Cotter .....Jeddah, Sept 10.
3 Professor (s) .....Hughes .....Liverpool, Aug. 30.
Byculla (s) .....Marington ..Rangoon, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2.—Steamer Swordsman.
Oct. 3.—Steamers Curlew, Tyrone, and Medina. Schooner Alexander Nicol.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—50 cases clay pipes, Kasoofally Russoojee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—50 cases copper sheets, Lalldass Chubildass ; 75 cases yellow metal sheets, Yunuli Jadowjee ; 4 cases false pearls, Owen and Okell.
Clan Murray s—52 bundles spring steel, Adomjee Esmailjee.
Sicily s—70 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM LONDON.

Wistow Hall s—6 casks black ink, John Fleming and Co.
Sutlej s—6 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Verona s—24 cases oilmanstores, blacking, and confectionery, Jutterjee Jeewanjee ; 22 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 289 packages merchandise, Treacher and Co ; 109 packages papers and book-binding cloth, S. A. S. Dawood ; 9 cases oilmanstores, Kasoofally Sumsoodin ; 48 cases blacking, cheese, &c., Goolamaly Jeewanjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Verona s—20 cases playing cards, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 5 cases marble paper, S. A. S. Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—1,347 cwts rice and 400 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co. ; 1,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.
Clan Murray s—2,000 cwts wheat, Heerachund Narrandjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Nursee Khuttow ; 150 bales gunny bags, Chunda Ramjee ; 1,600 cwts bones, Cassum Mohamed ; 167½ cwts wheat, Peershoy Hackemjee ; 78 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.
Hispania s—220 cwts coir yarn, Luckmedass Nursey.

FOR PORT SAID.

Preston s—15,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Verona s—104 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 21 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona s—5 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 30 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co. ; 46½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief JUSTICE.)

For Judgment.

547-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—The Hon'ble John Marriatt and others vs. Anundrao Sukharam and others—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

187-83—Cleveland, L. and N.—E. Hart, vs. Premabhoy Hemabhoy—Shamrao P.
288-83—Bomonji and H.—Gopalji Purshotum and others vs. Canji Malji—Smith and F.
270-83—In person—Kondoi vs. Manaji Nilloji.
271-83—Shapurji and T.—Ruttonsey Vurdhman and others vs. Dayabhoy Cullianji and others—Hore, C. and B.
272-83—Prescot and W.—F. B. Menies, we are not Jeejeebhoy and another—Ardesir and H., and Craigie, L. and O.—(Defended.)
273-83—In person (a pauper)—Sha Lilia Ludha vs. Thacker Yuluji Ookerda.
274-83—Payne and G.—T. F. Punnett vs. Damji Jadowji and another—Smith and F.
275-83—Macfarlane and E.—Cursondas Shamji vs. Ramji Shamji and another.
276-83—Ardesir and H.—Nanabhoy Burjorji Vacha vs. Hormusji Burjorji Vacha and others—Nanu and H., P. K., and H. C. and B.—(Defended.)
278-83—Bomonji and H.—Burjorji Merwanji Mowji and another vs. Rustomji Nanabhoy Mehta and others—M. M. Munshi.
279-83—Tyabji and D.—Haji Abdool Rahiman Haji Joonus vs. Haji Oomer Khamisa and another.
281-83—Prescot and W.—George Lockhart and another vs. Heerji Hunsraj and others—J. C. Cama.

For further directions and costs.

520-80—Bomonjee and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs. Cooverjee Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

To confirm the Commissioner's report and for further direction and costs.

375-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Dawkabai vs. Nanbai and another—R. M. Sayant, and H. Bicknell.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

448-80—Ardaseer and H.—Nurrotumdass Candas vs. Navivahoo and others—Smith and F., and Cleveland, L. and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Re Bhaskor Crusna Govind deceased.

10-83—Balkrishna and B.—Dhunva wife of Vithul Boodoo vs. Luximon Ramchunder—Prescot and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

462-82—Macfarlane and E.—D. S. Kemp vs. Manockji Cursetji Shroff and others—J. C. Cama.
525-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jaffer ji Abdoolally vs. Abdool Hoosein Dawoodbhoy—M. M. Munshi.
452-82—In person—Chandoobhoy Cassumbhoy vs. T. F. Punnett—Prescot and W. A.
455-82—Tyabji and D.—Futtehalli Shaik Ahmed vs. Syed Abdool Hathiman bin Syed Hussen—M. M. Munshi.
530-81—Cleveland, L. and N.—Kessowjee Naik vs. C. A. Turner—Craigie, L. and O.
149-82—Mirza H. K.—Sallay Mahomed Ahmed Joosub vs. Jahn Mahomed Hajee Joosub and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

8-82—J. C. Cama.—Hercjee Vassonjee and another vs. Vulubdas Hurjeewan and others.—Crawford and B ; Pestonjee K., and in person.—Part heard.
9-82—J. C. Cama—Hercjee Vassonjee and another vs. Vadilal Sakurchund and others—Crawford and B ; Pestonjee K. ; and in person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 5.

Griffith, Lieut.-Col., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.

Powis, Captain, N. Staffordshire, on leave, to Ceylon.
Macdonald, Col., 12th Bengal N. I. on leave to Cachar.
Wheler, Lieut., Staff Corps, from leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 8.

The "I." (Cadet) Company are granted leave to proceed to Khandala for two months from the 10th inst., and have permission to take their uniforms and helmets with them.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 10th inst. All members (especially recruits) are urgently requested to attend.

Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Head-quarters this day, Monday, the 8th instant., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters.

Poona, October 5.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

16th Regt. N. I.—Major C. D. P. Payne, S.C., Wing Comdr. (Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.), 17th N.I., to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd., during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Griffith on furlough, or until further orders.

Surg. A. C. Thompson to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surg. Major Kiernander on furlough, or until further orders.

29th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. F. J. S. Lowry, S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, 4th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Surg. Major T. Holmes, A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Poona circle, to general duty, Presidency circle.

Surg. W. B. Slaughter, A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Mhow circle, to general duty, Presidency circle.

These officers will travel under para. 514 Part II. and para. 214 Part I. of the Transport Regulation.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that—

Lieut. F. J. Murphy, 4-A Battery B. Brigade, has been promoted to Capt. and posted to 9-I C. F. Div., R.A., vice J. C. Shirres, placed on the secouded list.

Lieut. G. S. Jones, D-B., has been promoted Capt. and posted to 8-I Welsh Div., R.A.

Lieut. J. H. Jervis-White-Jervis, 5-I R.A., has been appointed to D-B. R. H. A., vice Jones.

Lieut. A. P. Longfield, 5-I North Irish Div., R.A., has been transferred to C-I R.A., Mean Meanjee, and will join it forthwith under Caluse (K) para. 514, Transport Regulations, Part II.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the class of Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona on the 1st Nov., 1883 :—Capt. W. G. Neeld and Lieut. C. H. Butler, 17th Lancers, Capt. G. H. Johnston, 2-E.Y. Regt., Capt. H. D. Williams, 2-N.S. Regt., Lieut. E. O. Owen, 26th N. I., Lieut. G. G. J. S. Jones, 2nd Lancers, Lieut. A. B. Elton, 20th N.I., Lieut. M. E. Carthew Yorstoun, 1st Sind Horse, and Lieut. H. T. Kenny, 1st Lancers.

Officers from outstations will travel on duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned passed Native Medical pupils are promoted to the rank of 3rd class Hospital Assts. to fill existing vacancies :—

Shaik Adam, No. 310, with effect from 6th May 1883, vice 1st class Hospital Asst. Ezekiel Moses, No. 2, pensioned.
Vinayek B. Moghey, No. 320, with effect from June, 1883, vice 3rd class Hospital Asst. Narajee Chowan, No. 211, deceased.
Mahesh Bux Sing, No. 322, with effect from 1st July, 1883, vice Samuel [illegible] from 1st 29th Regt. N. I.—Major [illegible] Asst. Krishabsence for 15 days [illegible].
Dalhousie, on private affairs, [illegible] with effect from 31st [illegible] Israel, No. 232, deceased.
[illegible] G. F. Bryant has leave of

ORDERS BY TH[illegible]om date of departure, to [illegible]affairs.

Head-qu[illegible]

Major-Gen. H. E COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF Connaught and IN INDIA.
posted to the M[illegible]
The C-in-C. in[illegible]arters, Simla, Sept. 29.
ing appointm[illegible]R. H. A. W P. Albert, Duke of
yan, Wing Co[illegible]Strathearn, K. G., &c., &c., is
Wavell, retired[illegible]erut Division.
Jamieson, W[illegible] India is pleased to make the follow-
Vyvyan, pro[illegible]ts :—7th N. I.—Major B. G. Vyv-
Lieut. C. S[illegible]r, to be Second in Comd., vice
permitted to [illegible]etired 18th July. Capt. A. W.
in the Bo. S. C., [illegible]r, to be Wing Comdr., vice
Yorkshire Regt., [illegible]eath effect from date of joining.
Field Marshal Comde[illegible]yshire Regt having been
posal.
Under instructions [illegible]rom to the 2nd Bn. East
undermentioned officers [illegible]ears from H. R. H. the
England to join the Staff Coll[illegible]as to his final dis-
Feb. next :—
Lieuts. J. M. Grierson, R. A[illegible]orse Guards, the
B. Rifle Brigade ; and J. [illegible]ford to proceed to
[illegible]eight months' [illegible]Farnborough, on 1st
[illegible]ranted to Lieut. (acting) [illegible]
[illegible]rshire Regt., to [illegible]Gosterton, 4th
[illegible] is extended to 10th Feb. [illegible]S. O.
[illegible]private
[illegible]on, 1st
[illegible]ved

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

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Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual for all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flautulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

*** "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut against the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menies, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.

43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—September 30, at Ambasamudrum, Tinnevelly District, the wife of Civil Apothecary W. J. Cooper, of a son.
CRAWFORD—September 21, at Delhi, the wife of Surgeon D. G. Crawford, I. M. D., of a daughter.
HERBERT—October 1, at Aboo, the wife of Lieutenant C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
LEONARD—September 25, at Trevandrum, the wife of Surgeon Leonard, Nair Brigade, of a daughter.
RENNIE—October 4, at Cawnpore, the wife of Surgeon S. J. Rennie, A.M.D., of a daughter.
SYMES—September 26, at Benares, the widow of Charles Mulick Symes (who was killed on the railway at Benares on February 10th last), of a daughter.
WEITBRECHT—October 1, at Simla, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Weitbrecht, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONES—HOBSON—September 29, at Mussoorie, James Alfred Cones, D. P. W., to Emma, daughter of the late William Hobson, of Mussoorie.
HUGHES—ELLIS—October 3, at Allahabad, Theodore William Evans Hughes, Geological Survey of India, to Blanche, daughter of the late Leopold Ellis, and granddaughter of the late Captain Ellis, 17th Lancers, Tug Dee Park, Monmouthshire.
WILLIAMS—GOODALL—September 24, at Darjeeling Arthur Blount Cuthbert Williams, Lieutenant, Prince of Wales's Regiment, son of Major-General G. A. Williams, to Florence Isabel, eldest daughter of E. B. Goodall, Solicitor, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"AGGRIEVED PASSENGER."—You should address the Traffic Manager.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1883.

MR. O'CONOR'S Review of the sea-borne foreign trade of British India for the official year ending 31st March, 1883, which has just been issued, derives especial interest from the fact that it embraces the operations of the trade for the first complete year following the abolition of the import duties and other fiscal reforms of Lord Ripon's Government. It is quite plain from the figures which Mr. O'Conor adduces that on the whole the trade of India has not been seriously affected one way or other by this policy. Perhaps it is too early to gauge the effects of changes so recently made. At all events, the foreign commerce of British India for 1882-83 over the high seas has reached in value Rs. 1,48,00,00,000—a figure unprecedented in any previous year. We are now in the fifth year from the famine which devastated Southern and Western India, and the figures of trade show that the country has not only recovered the lost ground, but that it is making a steady progress every year. It is noticeable that of the whole foreign trade of India, as much 62½ per cent. now passes through the Suez Canal, the rest being carried on with countries whose geographical position makes them independent of the Canal, namely, China, Persia, Arabia, Ceylon, the Straits, Australia, and other countries, while the trade with America is carried on in sailing vessels which go round the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn. It is a significant fact that of the Indian trade which could possibly pass through the Suez Canal, 86·6 per cent. used that route last year. In regard to Government stores imported from England into India, one would have naturally expected that Lord Ripon's policy of substituting Indian-manufactures articles for imported goods in all cases where articles of equal cheapness and quality would be had in this country would have given a great deal of jobbery behind these purchases where some tangible diminution in price can be attained. On the contrary, they have resulted in Government stores for 1883 these imports, but to Rs. 1,69,65,610 against which has not been 1881-82. This increase, however, the imports of the fact being that for 1882-83 have amounted materials for the latter Rs. 1,58,62,073 in formerly used to be [illegible]is, however, nominal, head of imports, [illegible] the railway plant and stores since the last India Railway, which by Government [illegible] recorded under the general

It is believed [illegible] entered among Government preciable reduction [illegible] purchase of the railway ernment stores.

It is pointed out [illegible] that there will be no apironwork [illegible]duction in the imports of Govin the stores until India is able to turn improvework on an extended scale, since [illegible] forms by far the heaviest item [illegible] imports of Government stores. The portant question therefore is, how is the iron manufacturing industry to be extended in India ? It may be granted that in respect of certain stores, such as those required for the Telegraph Department, and for certain ironworks, India will necessarily have to depend upon England, for the simple and obvious reason that the necessary skill and appliances for the supply of such articles, of equal cheapness and quality, do not exist in this country. But save and except such articles, it is believed that there are many descriptions of goods at present imported which can be supplied by local makers if the industry is encouraged by Government persevering in the policy it has so well inaugurated. The iron industry is making considerable progress in India. In our own city within the last twelve years or so this progress has been particularly noteworthy. At first the business was confined chiefly to small castings, but with greater demand for superior descriptions of work, both from cotton mills in the city and up-country, and especially from the patronage extended by the P. W. D. and Municipalities and Native States, the powers of production have increased wonderfully. In reviewing the progress of the iron manufacturing industry in Bombay a few months back, Mr. Cruddas, of the enterprising firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of this city, remarked :—"I am quite within the mark when I say that the quantity of ironwork turned out in the various works in Bombay is ten times the amount it was ten years ago, and that the prices are fully 50 per cent. lower. As a proof, too, of the growth and improvement of mechanical engineering in Bombay, I may say that it has practically beaten Calcutta out of the field in the North-West and Punjab, and that the trade has been able to do this without going to Government to beg for a reduction in the railway rates." Mr. Cruddas gave the instance of his own firm in proof of the success of Bombay in her competition with Calcutta in ironwork, stating that they were carrying out contracts at Simla for nearly 2,000 tons of ironwork. "My own conviction," he said, "is that if the Indian Government would throw open their requirements, large and small, to public competition, there would be a great development of the engineering trade in this country, and efforts would be made to meet the demands. There is much to be done in the matter of such competition, for as yet the extent of work thrown open to competition in Government Resolutions seems limited to oil cans, hand-cuffs, and parallel rulers, &c. But if a legitimate opening were given to local manufacturers to tender for roofing, girders, and such work as the factories are laid out for, I am sure we should be able in the course of a little time to compete successfully with home manufacturers, for here the labour is cheap and its quality is improving year by year. The best thing that could happen for the development of engineering manufacture in this country would be the abolition of the Indian Stores Department in London. It would be to the interests of India to pension the whole staff on full pay, and trust to the honesty of officials out here, and the work of local manufactories." Mr. Cruddas mentioned a typical case of how perfunctorily business is done at present through the Secretary of State. An engineer waited upon him, who said he was about to begin works which would require a considerable number of engines and pumps, and if Mr. Cruddas got them ready in two months, he, the engineer, would take them off Mr. Cruddas' hands. Mr. Cruddas agreed, and got the engines and pumps ready in two months' time. At the same time the engineer was compelled by his chief to order the engines through the Secretary of State, and they were delivered two years after, when the works for which they were required were completed.

It may be admitted that mechanical [illegible]gineering is as yet in its infancy in Bom[illegible]en- [illegible]ay and other parts of India, but there [illegible]can be no doubt that it would rapidly dev[illegible]elop in manufacturing skill and resources if [illegible] stimulus were given it of permitting c[illegible] competition in a fair field for all works which G[illegible] the ment have been in the habit of getting [illegible]mpe- the Public Works and other departments [illegible]overn- State. The first step would be the abo[illegible]done in the Indian Stores Department. If the [illegible] of the tary of State can be made to see that th[illegible]ition of Stores Department is not only costly, [illegible] Secre- it is thoroughly mismanaged ; that [illegible] Indian great deal of jobbery behind these [illegible] but that for purchase of stores and in the en[illegible] there is a of freights, &c., for the conveyanc[illegible] contracts stores to India ; and that in the inter[illegible]agements Indian taxpayer it would be fair an[illegible]e of such throw open the demands for such [illegible]ests of the public competition in India, then t[illegible]d just to will in course of a few years [illegible] stores to full benefit of Lord Ripon's gener[illegible]e country Again, if the policy in regard to G[illegible] reap the stores has not answered by its [illegible]us policy. expectations formed of it, the a[illegible]overnment the import duties has by no mea[illegible]results the during the last year any exceptions[illegible]bolition of ment of the trade either in imports[illegible] as indicated attributable to this special feature, [illegible]l develop there has been some important in[illegible] or exports few articles. Cotton twist has, f[illegible] No doubt increased 10 per cent. in quantity [illegible]r instance, cent. in value ; coloured cotto[illegible]crease in a 26 per cent. in quantity and val[illegible]and 4·85 per glassware 6·85 per cent. in va[illegible] piece-goods and cutlery 26 per cent. in va[illegible]e ; glass and per cent. in quantity and [illegible]ue ; hardware value ; iron 28·5 per cent. in [illegible]ue ; copper 33 per cent. in value ; provisions [illegible]2 per cent. in value ; raw silk 35·5 per cen[illegible] quantity and 32 43 per cent. in value. On [illegible] 12 per cent. in Mr. O'Conor tells us that t[illegible]. in quantity and grey goods shows a small de[illegible] the other hand, cent. in quantity and about [illegible] large item of in value ; white piece-goods [illegible] greater extent, nearly 14 p[illegible]t and 7 per cent. in value ; sil[illegible]h ed 20·6 per cent. in quanti[illegible]y in value ; spices 3·6 per cr[illegible]ty a slight increase in valuk piece[illegible]clin- in quantity and 12·6 ty and 19[illegible] cent. woollen piece-goods 21·2nt

TELEGRAMS.

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 7.

As an impression seems to prevail that the extension of the Kandahar Railway beyond Sibi is about to be undertaken, it might be as well to state that no such extension has been discussed by, or even proposed to, the Government of India. The improvement of the existing Hurnai route to Quetta, not even into Pishin, is about to be undertaken. This will be a convenient alteration when the Bolan Pass is broken by floods.

THE BURMAH COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 6.

This morning's official *Gazette* announces the ...er of Major Spearman, Deputy Commissioner, ...d President of the Municipality, to ... Captain Adamson, his junior, comes here. ...is transfer is generally regretted, and is attributed by the public to Major Spearman's independence on the bench and outspoken criticism, in a recent prosecution, of Government action and police failings. It is regarded as calculated to make officers in the Commission think they are likely to suffer personally in pocket and reputation, however honestly and zealously they perform their public duties, and that it is wiser to wink at Government and police illegalities than fearlessly to expose them as Major Spearman has done.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

KING ALPHONSO AND THE PARISIANS.

PARIS, OCT. 5.

The Spanish Ambassador here has made representations to the French Government, courteously complaining that the brawlers during the late reception accorded to His Majesty King Alphonso have been allowed to remain unpunished.

MADRID, OCT. 6.

The excitement here owing to the late reception of the King in Paris is moderating.

THE APOLOGY OF M. GREVY.

PARIS, OCT. 5.

The *Official Journal* this morning publishes, although not in full text, the apology offered to His Majesty the King of Spain by President Grévy, in fulfilment of a promise to that effect given at the time.

OCT. 6.

In reparation for the insult offered to King Alphonso, the *Official Journal* to-day publishes a note declaring that President Grévy's apology, published yesterday, was authentic.

THE RESIGNATION OF GENERAL THIBAUDIN.

The resignation of General Thibaudin, Minister of War, is confirmed. He is accused of complicity with the bad reception offered to King Alphonso.

The Minister of Marine and Colonies, in the interim caused by the resignation of General Thibaudin, has been appointed to act as Minister of War.

AFFAIRS IN TONGKING.

A telegram, dated September 30, has been received from Admiral Courbet, stating that the heavy condition of the roads in Tongking necessitates military operations being suspended for the present.

EARL DUFFERIN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 6.

To-day Earl Dufferin had an audience of the Sultan, who received him with the greatest cordiality.

INVASION OF THE LAO STATES.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

News received from Annam states that bands of Hos, a body of men similar to the Black Flags, have invaded the north-east of the Lao States, and that the Siamese Government are fitting out an expedition against them.

INQUIRY INTO THE CAPSIZING OF THE ORIENT LINER AUSTRAL.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the capsizing of the Orient Line steamer Austral in Sydney harbour, was concluded yesterday. The court attributed the capsizing of the vessel to water entering the after ports through coaling on one side. The ship is pronounced to be perfectly stable in every respect. The casualty was due to a series of small mistakes, which did not justify the court in dealing with the officers' certificates.

The court blamed the practice of sending ships to sea before being "inclined," and the stability of the vessels calculated.

The inquiry lasted for a fortnight.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goolpara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday.

LISBON, OCT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 4th.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 6.

(The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes arrived here from Bombay last evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

Total week's sales of Cotton ...	83,000	bales.
" " Surats ...	12,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	26,000	"
Surats ...	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton ...	616,000	"
Surats ...	142,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London ...	47,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ... 4

The Manchester market has been very firm; prices hardening.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ... 80½

3½ per cent " ... 84½

3 per cent. Consols for account ... 101

2½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 102

4½ " French Rentes ... 107¿

Bar Silver ... 50 15-16d.

Oriental Bank shares ... £11-10

Chartered " ... £23-10

Chartered Mercantile shares ... £17

Hongkong and Shanghai ... £58

The sum of about £80,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal.

Arrivals—*Z. Ring* and *Energia*.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teherah, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, October 6.

10 p.m. ... 78·3

SUNDAY, October 7.

6 a.m. ... 76·3

10 a.m ... 81·3

2 p.m. ... 85·7

6 p.m. ... 85·7

MR. JUSTICE WEST will be the vacation judge during the ensuing vacation of the High Court.

WE hear that Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, proceeds on Thursday next to Simla for the October vacation. Mr. Justice Birdwood leaves for Matheran on Monday next. Mr. Justice West will also go to Matheran, returning to Bombay at intervals to dispose of emergent business.

THE Bombay Port Trustees propose to ask Government to advance them the 85 lakhs of rupees required for the construction of the proposed new dock.

THE official report of the debate on the Local Self-Government Bills in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 25th August has been printed, in pamphlet form, and is for sale.

IT is stated that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company intend erecting a fine building for their offices instead of the one now rented for that purpose in Elphinstone Circle. Government have granted a splendid site on the Esplanade fronting the Telegraph Office.

COLONEL BONUS, R. E., the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay, has been appointed, the *Madras Times* learns, to the Consulting Engineership in the Madras Presidency, rendered vacant by the promotion of Colonel Shaw-Stewart, R. E., to the post of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. Department.

ON the 28th September there were 57·40ft. of water in Veliar Lake and 52·20ft. in Tulsi, as compared to 51·90ft. in Vehar and 48·28ft. in Tulsi on the 29th September last year. The rainfall registered this year has been 88·58 inches at Vehar and 52·79 inches at Tulsi, compared with 54 inches and 73·55 inches respectively last year.

THE steamship Clan Ranald, which arrived this harbour from Mauritius on Saturday even... brings news to the effect that hostili... were about to cease, and a treaty was be... anged by which the Hovas agreed to cede to ... ch a strip of territory in the north-west of ... Great sickness was said to prevail in ... H. M. S. Dryad arrived in Mauri... th ults., the day be...

THREE persons in the employ of the Bank of Bombay other than those already under trial are supposed to be implicated in the recent defalcations. Their names are Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Rana, the Deputy Shroff of the Bank, Dosabhoy Rustomjee Motiwalla, and Cowasjee Purbhoo. In consequence of certain information given by the accused Jamsetjee Madon, who was taken to the Bank by the police, they were suspended on Saturday last pending enquiry into the allegations made against them.

WE have received from Mr. Muskett, of Poona, a copy of a useful map of "Poona and the country around," which is advertised for sale.

MR. A. M. MARKHAM, Bengal C.S., who went home some eighteen months ago so seriously ill that it was said that he would not be able to live in India again, is about to return with completely recovered health.

A SOLDIER of Her Majesty's Cheshire Regiment shot a Pathan, in open daylight, on Sunday week. It is supposed, the Lahore paper says, that the soldier is mad. The corporal of the same regiment who shot a Pathan when on guard, about a fortnight ago, is still under arrest.

THE Ameer Abdul Rahman is reported to have lost a daughter, a little girl, as well as his son Shamsuddin.

AFTER leaving Simla, the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Cunningham, will make a tour of inspection in the Punjab, before coming down to Calcutta.

DURING his visit to Lahore on his return from Kashmere, the Viceroy is expected to lay the foundation-stone of the new Chief Court of the Punjab.

THE increase of salt revenue collected as compared with last year was maintained in August, during which month Rs 38,28,000 was paid, in comparison to Rs. 34,31,000 for the corresponding month of 1882. On the first five months of the present financial year there has been a gain in the revenue from this source of Rs. 11,18,000, the totals being Rs. 2,36,75,000 from April to August inclusive this year, and Rs. 2,25,57,000 for the first five months of the official year 1882-83. As compared with 1881, the year before the reduction of the salt duty, the figures for the first five months of this year show a decrease in the revenue of Rs. 44,94,600, and an increase in the amount of salt-paying duty of 1,157,000 maunds.

THE accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first five months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, show that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 21,80,96,804 as against Rs. 19,93,22,676, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 38,27,70,475, as against Rs. 33,15,15,520. The value of the treasure imported was Rs. 4,78,36,232, as against Rs. 7,67,79,628, and that of treasure exported Rs. 44,37,556, as against Rs. 38,48,017. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 94,22,889, as against Rs. 87,88,402, and of export duty Rs. 29,43,693, as against Rs. 35,15,10.

THE petulance and complacent self-sufficiency of the writer of the following effusion, which the *Englishman* has admitted into his columns, are highly amusing :—

What has loyalty to do with the opening of the Exhibition or the levee? Is there any obligation on the grounds of loyalty to pay special court to a general of division because he is the son of our Empress, especially when it is believed that that expression of loyalty will be misapprehended? Rather, are not these quakes and fears the outcome of a strong longing to be present at the opening of the Exhibition and at the levee, and a consequent desire to find an excuse for going? Are we English, then, so weak? I am loyal, but I won't go.

Another simpleton writes to the same paper :—

"I no longer regard Lord Ripon as the Queen's representative. His Excellency ought to have left this country, for the country's good, months ago. I imagine no non-official European will dream of going to Government House this season; those who do go will fall in general estimation. Let us reserve our homage for a better man, one who will not attempt to cast a slur on us, our wives and daughters. We must lose self-respect in acknowledging the present Viceroy, and, without self-respect, how can we respect Her Most Gracious Majesty? Neither do I purpose attending any entertainment, meeting, or gathering of any sort, under the patronage, or honoured by the presence, of Lord Ripon, or any of his following. So support the Ilbert Bill."

Evidently, these correspondents belong to the D'Asiatica class.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, 5th October, to the Allahabad paper states that "the Marine Court of Inquiry, into the recent stranding of the ship Scottish Chieftain on the middle Andaman Island, was concluded yesterday. Captain McIntyre was adjudged guilty of negligent navigation, and his certificate has been suspended for three months. At the time of the wreck the vessel was two hundred miles distant from the position on the chart in which Captain McIntyre believed himself to be."

IT is reported that the Forest Department in British Burma is shortly to be reorganised, and the assistants given an increase of pay.

DR. FURNELL, the Madras Sanitary Commissioner, is proceeding to Triputty to inquire into the outbreak of cholera there. A correspondent reports that cholera has now appeared in epidemic form at Nellore.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the Kangra Valley on the 29th September to an up-country paper, says :—"Snow has fallen daily on the high ranges behind Dharmsala and Palampore, and even the tea-gardens at the foot of the hills have had showers of sleet and hail. The snow lies white on the hills, as low down as 10,000 or 11,000 feet elevation. It is exceptional to have our first snowfalls so early, and it is feared that the tea season will be shortened by three weeks by reason of the cold winds from the snows at night."

THE *Englishman* says :—"We regret to hear that Miss Leslie has been obliged to close her Home for Inebriates, which has done so much good during the last few years, owing to the landlord having given her notice to give up the house. There are many men now enjoying respectable positions in Calcutta and elsewhere in India who owe their reformation entirely to Miss Leslie."

A MEETING of opponents of the Ilbert Bill was held at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on Thursday evening. Three cheers were given for Mr. Rivers Thompson and the Defence Association, and "God Save the Queen" was sung. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously :—

(1) "That while regretting that the opinions of officials and other competent natives and Europeans in these Provinces have not been more numerously and faithfully sought for by Government (it being beyond all doubt that the number and weight of such opinions, even of educated native gentlemen in these Provinces, would have largely added to the crushing majority against the Bill), this meeting desires to tender its thanks and gratitude to those European and native officials and non-officials who have urged the absolute abandonment of the Bill.

(2) "That the object of the proposed measure, as announced in Council, being to secure, in respect to European British subjects, the fair and impartial administration of justice in this country, and to provide for an alleged administrative inconvenience, and it not having been shown that justice in respect to European British subjects is not fairly and impartially administered, or that any administrative inconvenience exists, on this ground also Lord Ripon is bound to withdraw the Bill."

MR. ALFRED HONE, for many years chief assistant to the celebrated sculptor Foley, and himself an artist of no small repute, the Allahabad paper says, has been commissioned by the Maharajah of Ulwar to execute a fountain for the front of His Highness's palace. The work, we are told, is to be of the finest Carrara marble, and will be designed in keeping with its architectural surroundings, of which the Maharajah is justly proud.

TWO policemen at Rangoon have been found guilty in the Sessions Court of bringing a false charge of theft against a native mistry, and have been sentenced by the Recorder to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The police are said to have a clue to the recent daconity of Rs. 4,000 of Government money in the house of a tax-collector.

THE Editor of the *Bombay Guardian* is not much of a sportsman, and seems to think the energy devoted by polo players, cricketers, &c., to their favourite games is misapplied. Muscular christianity is not much in his line. This is how he views the recent polo tournament :—

What life is good for is illustrated by the fact that some officers of the 61st Regiment at Kurrachee, came all the way to Bombay, a sea-voyage of 500 miles, bringing some twenty ponies with them, just to spend an hour or so on the esplanade, playing against a Bombay team. We do not know that there is any harm in playing polo *per se*, barring the risk to life and limb, but it is astonishing how people can become so intensely interested in the result of a game. What matters it who wins, the Bombay players or the Kurrachee gentlemen? That is what we would be inclined to say; but the polo-player takes a very different view of the matter, and will nearly break his neck in trying to reach the ball before his neighbours. What a bright day it will be when men shall reserve their energy and intensity of feeling for measures designed to rescue the perishing or promote the general welfare of mankind. One or two gentlemen were placed *hors de combat* in this game on the esplanade, one by a fall, another [illegible] We believe [illegible]

attained by private enterprise; and has suggested that the subject should be brought to the notice of managers of cotton-spinning mills. In the Punjab, says a local paper, the Director of Agriculture has been asked to see what can be done by such means.

ACCORDING to an American paper, there is a young Hindoo now sojourning in New York city who has "made some interesting statements about the possible future of the 250,000,000 people who inhabit the peninsula of Hindostan. Amrita Lal Roy is a graduate of the College of Calcutta, and has studied medicine in Edinburgh. Although in appearance almost a black man, he is a very intelligent and cultivated gentleman. He states that all classes of Hindoos detest their British rulers. A revolt cannot be far distant, and when it takes place, it will be found that the people are practically unanimous in preferring native rule to foreign domination. Of the £600,00,000 annually raised by taxation in India, but little over £20,000,000 is expended for the Hindoos themselves. Nearly £40,000,000 is distributed among English military and civil officers, who are in India simply to keep the country in subjection. In other words, that vast sum is a tribute annually paid by the East Indians to their conquerors. There is scarcely any middle class of native Hindoos. The Englishman is the banker and the merchant. Hence the native is cut off from all honourable and lucrative pursuits. He cannot be a high officer of the army. The Englishman also almost monopolises the civil service; the higher judges are all imported. There are some few rich native landowners. The Hindoos have, however, their own physicians and lawyers: but the vast mass of the people labour continuously for the merest pittance. Mr. Roy further says that the contact with Europeans has unsettled the belief of the educated classes in the Brahminical faith. But still there are practically but very few Christians in Hindostan. The educated and intelligent are what is known as 'agnostics,' in other words, they do not believe in anything."

A MELANCHOLY suicide has taken place at Ladismith in Natal. Miss Webb, sister of the late Captain Webb, the great swimmer, who has resided with Mr. Randles for the last three years, mysteriously disappeared one morning. Her corpse was found in the Klip River.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE appendices to the Education Commission's Report consist of the nine provincial reports, drawn up for the information of the Commission by members specially entrusted with the task, together aggregating over a thousand pages; a large body of evidence given by some two hundred witnesses; and over three hundred memorials. The Report was written by the President and a committee of five members elected by the whole body as their representatives. It comprises thirteen chapters, of which the following are the titles, with the names of the gentlemen by whom they were drawn up :—

Chapter i. Introductory: The President.
Chapter ii. Historical Review of Education in India up to 1854: The President.
Ditto ditto ditto from 1854-1881: The Committee.
Chapter iii. Indigenous Schools: Mr. Lee-Warner.
Chapter iv. Primary Education: Mr. Lee-Warner.
Chapter v. Secondary Education: Mr. Croft.
Chapter vi. Collegiate Education: Mr. Deighton.
Chapter vii. Internal Administration of the Education Department: Mr. Croft.
Chapter viii. External Relations of the Department to Individuals and Public Bodies: Mr. Miller.
Chapter ix. Education of Classes requiring special treatment: (1) Native Chiefs and Noblemen; (2) Muhammadans: Mr. Deighton. (3) Aboriginal Races. (4) Low Castes; (5) Poorer Classes of Society: Mr. Lee-Warner.
Chapter x. Female Education: The President.
Chapter xi. Legislation: Mr. Howell.
Chapter xii. Financial Summary: Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Barbour.
Chapter xiii. Recommendations adopted by the Commission.

The statistical tables, which comprise some sixty pages, were drawn up by Mr. H. P. Jacob, one of the representatives of Bombay, who was specially selected by the Commission for that difficult and laborious duty.

PROPOSED ASSEMBLY ROOMS FOR POONA.

A MEETING is to be held at Poona to-day, we understand, to consider a project for establishing "Assembly Rooms, which, in connection with the Station Gymkhana, shall provide suitable accomodation for all social amusements and entertainments in Poona." A provisional committee, with Major-General Sir John Ross as President, was appointed some time since to discuss and arrange preliminaries, and the following conclusions were unanimously arrived at, namely, that such a building is much wanted in Poona, and that the site of the present badminton and lawn-tennis courts would be the best situation for it. Colonel Ducat, R. E., has prepared plans and estimates for a building to cost about 1½ lakh of rupees; and it is calculated that an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 will be required to provide furniture and fittings. To meet this outlay, it is proposed to raise 1½ lakh of rupees by debentures, to liquidate which and to carry on the institution it is estimated that an annual income of not less than Rs. 10,075 may be relied upon. His Excellency the Governor has taken a warm interest in the project, and consented to preside at the meeting convened for this evening to consider the Provisional Committee's report. We quote the following additional explanation of the scheme from a circular which has been issued :—

"The proposed buildings will contain one very large hall for public balls, concerts, and theatricals, a large and convenient stage being attached to it; this hall will be flanked by two smaller but still large rooms which will be the supper rooms on the occasion of public balls, and available for private dances and suppers at other times. The large hall will also be used for the annual Art Exhibition, and one of the smaller flanking rooms will be permanently used by the Art Society as its reading-room and picture gallery. There will be a gallery for the band; commodious ladies' and gentlemen's dressing-rooms are also provided, and the kitchens and offices are admirably planned over the porch. There will thus be no unsightly out-houses. The new building will face the Lothian-road, somewhat in the position of the present badminton sheds; the lawn-tennis courts will be grouped around, and all the northern part of the Edwarde's Garden site, up to the Council Hall, will be given up to the cricket ground. Thus, polo excepted, all public games and amusements will be concentrated on the most central and convenient site in Poona. It is proposed that the debentures shall be for Rs. 100 each, on the model of those which have been so successful for the Mahableshwar Club, but the general public, under certain restrictions, will be invited to invest."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE order posting Major-General H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G., &c., &c., to the Meerut Division, appears in General Orders dated September 29.

MAJOR C. D. P. PAYNE, Wing Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command of the 17th Bombay N. I., is appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command of the 16th N. I. during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith on furlough.

COLONEL CHAPMAN, the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary, having obtained an extension of three months' leave, making nine in all, should lose his appointment, but of course as it is a personal one he could always be re-appointed. The rules as regards leave for officers of the British Service holding staff appointments in this country are six months on medical certificate, with half staff or four months on private affairs on English pay, neither of which can be availed of more than once during the five years' tour with retention of appointment. Even should Colonel Chapman be re-appointed, the Pay Department, it is presumed, will strike him off their pay list for the three months at any rate. It is a nice point.

SURGEON THOMPSON officiates for Surgeon Major Kiernander in medical charge of the 16th N. I.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Gunner Harry Smith, Q. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, was tried by general court-martial at Madras, on the 11th September, for having enlisted without declaring that he had previously been discharged with ignominy from the 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, in which he served under the name of Harold Thomas. He was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years and to be discharged with ignominy.

COLONELS REMOVED FROM COMMAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has lately been published in India an order to the effect that officers removed from the command of regiments will not be granted travelling allowance to the new stations to which they may be posted for duty.

Evidently there is, in this country, an utter misconception regarding the condition of these colonels during the period between being removed from their regiments and succeeding to the colonel's allowances. I have seen a letter from the Secretary of State for India, stating that these officers may, while unemployed, reside "anywhere they choose" in India. A subsequent letter defines "unemployed" to be "without an appointment."

Again, some displaced colonels who have elected to reside in England while waiting for colonel's allowances have been told that they will draw the ... to which they are then reduced, at ... rate of exchange. But I have seen the ... State's letter saying that their pay is ... h pay of their rank." Now, "fur... in the case of those who are on the ... l have taken furlough before July, ... y rupees converted into sterling at ... rupee. The letters alluded to can ... pparently it is not the intention of ... State that these officers, when ... appointments, should be employed ... s and in a manner not only in... ir past occupations, but quite ... of their standing.

STAFF CORPS.

FATALITY TO A EUROPEAN.

DR. BLANEY, the coroner, held an inquiry last evening touching the death of Mr. William Hounson, constructor in the Government Dockyard. The jury was composed as follows :—Messrs. Henry Woodcock (foreman) Edward Quinlain, Thomas Galvin, William Horland, George Adams, Alexander Stone, Samuel Haines, and Charles Wilson.

The evidence tended to show that on the 30th ult., a party of three gentlemen consisting of the deceased and Messrs. Finney and Haviland, Marine Officers at the Government Dockyard, engaged a dog-cart from Mr. Lafond's livery and commission stables, Colaba. About 4 p. m., they left the officers' sanitarium, where the deceased lived, in the dog-cart, intending drive to Mr. Lafond's stables in order to get the lamps. There the horse became restive and refused to go forward, whereupon the syce turned him round. Mr. Finny, who held the reins, intended to proceed to the Fort by the new road skirting the beach, but when they sot to the turning into this thoroughfare the horse shied twice. The result was that the vehicle was overturned and that Mr. Hounson met with an accident to his left leg, the bone above the ankle joint being broken. He was immediately taken back to his residence in a Victoria. There he was attended by Dr. Langley, who advised his removal to the European General Hospital. Instead of improving his condition he became worse, and mortification setting in it became necessary to amputate his leg. The operation was performed yesterday morning by Dr. McCartie, the acting resident Surgeon in the presence of Dr. Blanc, the physician in charge of the hospital, the patient having been previously put under the influence of chloroform. The leg was removed about 4½ inches below the hip joint After the operation, Dr. Blanc discovered a quantity of pus in the knee joint of the right leg, which he removed. Nothing dangerous was observed in the condition of the patient until 12-30 p. m., when he suddenly became worse. He died some fifteen minutes afterwards, the immediate cause of death being stated to be shock. Mr. Finney, in the course of his evidence, said that he and his companions had not been warned that the horse supplied to them was given to vicious habits, though he had subsequently heard that the animal was well-known for its shying proclivities.

The inquest was adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 5.—Since yesterday the barometer has fallen everywhere, nearly or quite one-tenth in the Punjab and western districts of the North-West Provinces, and decreasing southwards and becoming evanescent. In Travancore and Burma the fall is as great as in Northern India. The seat of lowest pressure is at Rohilkhund and Meerut, and the highest in Travancore. In the Punjab the atmosphere is calm. Light west or north-west winds prevail throughout Northern India and the Western Deccan. The temperature is falling in the Western Punjab, but reached 100° yesterday at Delhi, and 101° at Agra. The dryness of the atmosphere is increasing in Northern India. On the plains of the North-West, the skies are chiefly clear, but there is much high cloud over the hills. The only rain in Northern India has fallen at Dhulia. Showers are reported at most stations in Madras and at a few in Burma. Rain to-day :—Negapatam, over 3 inches; Belgaum, Bangalore, and Trichinopoly, over 1 inch; Wellington and Cochin, nearly 1 inch. Previously, Poona and Chittagong had nine-tenths of an inch; Moulmein, ½ inch.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The following is the official summary of the North-West Provinces crop and weather reports, for the week ended on Oct. 3 :—"No rain has fallen during the week, and the rainy season appears to be over. More rain would be an advantage in many districts, but prospects are on the whole fair. Cholera has disappeared from Allahabad and almost disappeared from Bareilly; it is reported from one police-station in Cawnpore, and is spreading in Gorakhpur city. Season fever is reported in several districts."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Oct.	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd ...	79 10	83 01	80 30	89 32
6 Saturday ...	0 01	0 6	0 13	...
5 Friday ...	.....	0 00	0 00	0 18
Total....	79 14	83 10	80 52	89 50
Corresponding date last year....	66 06	77 46	74 14	77 1

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(7th October, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer, reduced to 32° F. and Sea level. At 10 a.m.	Thermo. in Reading at 10 a.m. shade.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Velocity.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·838	84·0	W S W	16	0·00
Surat	·859	84·6	S	5	0·55
Bombay	·871	84·5	Calm.	8	0·00
Ratnagherry	·869	82·3	W S W	6	0·13
Karwar	·901	77·1	W	Fresh	0·17
Mangalore ...	·939	78·9	Calm.	1	0·17
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	·955	82·6	N W	0	0·01
Masulipatam	·824	87·8	S W	4	0·00
Madras.....	·869	85·8	W	5	0·01
Negapatam...	·835	85·4	W	1	0·00

MANAGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

ON Friday evening last Dr. H. J. Blanc, Surgeon-Major in charge of the European General Hospital, with his solicitor, Mr. Prescot, of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan and filed an information against Captain W. E. Hutchinson, Superintendent of the B. I. S. N. Company's Dock at Mazagon, charging him with defamation in respect of a letter regarding the working of the European General Hospital, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 2nd inst., bearing the initials of the accused. Mr. Prescot said that Dr. Blanc was forced to take proceedings against Captain Hutchinson out of respect for himself and the staff of the hospital. He therefore asked the Magistrate to accept the information and grant a summons against the accused. The magistrate granted the application, and made the summons returnable on Wednesday next.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* CARLTON C. C.

THE return match between these two clubs was played on Saturday, and resulted, as will be seen from the subjoined score, in a crushing defeat for the Carlton Cricket Club, who were treated to a day's healthy exercise. Tall scoring was the order of the day with the Gymkhana team, and it was certainly unavoidable for the opponents were most weak in bowling and fielding, while their performances with the bat were lamentable, in spite of Wilkins and Newnham being neither of them in the bowling form for which they are so well known. Steel's 110 was very quickly made and comprised some tremendous hits. This is the highest individual score of the season. Carleton played remarkably well for his 75; and the scores of Wilkins, Penny, and Buchanan were all neatly compiled, the last-named gentleman making a magnificent leg-hit for 6, which was preceded by a fine cut for 5. Had the weather been cooler, and fast running more feasible, the scoring all round would have been 50 per cent. higher, for ones and twos were made for hits which under ordinary circumstances would have "fetched" threes and fives. Score :—

GYMKHANA.

A. D. Wilkins, b Cruickshank ...	34
P. R. Wilson, b Chance ...	8
G. A. Carleton, c and b Jolly ...	75
A. Newnham, b Jolly ...	2
G. F. Blackwell, c Ford, b Cruickshank ...	5
F. L. Steel, b D. Devlin ...	110
L. Penny, l b w, b J. Devlin ...	38
W. P. Piers, b J. Devlin ...	2
H. P. Buchanan, c and b J. Devlin ...	28
B. Merriman, c Cruickshank, b J. Devlin ...	4
H. Acworth, not out ...	12
Extras ...	11
Total ...	318

CARLTON C. C.

N. Devlin, b Wilkins ...	0
F. Hutchinson, c Piers, b Newnham ...	5
T. Jolly, b Wilkins ...	0
J. Devlin, l b w, b Wilkins ...	5
D. Devlin, b Newnham ...	0
W. Cruickshank, b Wilkins ...	0
F. Chance, run out ...	0
H. Ford, not out ...	12
T. Brumby, b Newnham ...	5
E. Thomas, c Piers, b Wilkins ...	5
A. Little, c Carlton, b Wilkins ...	0
Extras ...	0
Total ...	30

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE first competition for the Forty-two Handicap Golf Medal will be played for on the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday next.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 1.

THE attendance at the Fine Arts Exhibition this year has on no occasion when I have been present been large, although it was fair on the opening day, fair, that is, comparatively speaking. On other occasions the number of persons present might be counted on one's fingers. The collection of oil-paintings this year is good—exceeding in number that of last year, but in the opinion of many, myself included, the quality is inferior in some respects to those pictures exhibited last year. Regarding the oils, there are two pictures which seem to share the honours of public favour above all others. One, No. 92, a portrait by Dr. De Fabeck; another, No. 62, by H. Van Ruith, entitled "Startling News." The former of these two paintings is the portrait of a lady well known in Calcutta Society; and it is this one which has taken the Viceroy's prize. It is a half-length figure of a lady sitting in an easy chair covered with bright yellow velvet. The likeness to the original is extremely good, and its truthfulness to nature was recognized by all who know the lady. The attitude is full of grace and ease, and the picture is particularly remarkable for its assured handling and fine colouring. "Startling News" is another good specimen. A Brahman reads out from a native journal some item of startling information, while a native tailor pauses in his work to listen. The expression on the tailor's face is super-excellent and well conceived, while the figure of the Brahman is perfect, if we except a slight elongation of the right leg. The painter is desirous of selling this picture for Rs. 750, provided the purchaser will allow it to be exhibited at the forthcoming Exhibition. Amongst other excellent portraits we may mention that of "Beppo, an Italian Boy," by Mrs. A. F. Carr. This picture is a copy. Had it been an original it would, I think, have stood an extremely good chance of winning the Viceroy's prize. The expression of the face is excellent and natural, and the whole painting is full of grace and refinement. Another good piece of portrait painting is No. 24, by Mr. G. Ewing. This is evidently a speaking likeness, and is carefully and vigorously executed. The same artist also contributes another picture, No. 7, "Non ci coglie," an old man trying ineffectually to thread a needle, to the great amusement of two young girls. The conception and drawing are both good. The expression on the old man's face is also excellent. The colouring is harmonious, but the faces of the two girls are flat. No. 5, portrait of a lady by Mr. G. Lissant, is also a very creditable performance. The painting is harmonious in colour and carefully finished, and the drawing is good. No. 57 is a portrait by Dr. De Fabeck. The painting in this picture, though careful, is rough, and the head seems, on close inspection, to be roughly hewn in marble. It is, however, harmonious when viewed from a distance, and is a good specimen of the so-called "impressionist" style of painting. The ear is out of drawing. Nos. 42 and 58 are two extremely well executed pictures by a very young lady, Miss Field, both representing native barrack life. No. 42—"17th N. I. Everyday life"—shows those necessary menials, bhistee, sweeper, barber, &c., engaged in their respective duties, while the soldiers are grouped about in various attitudes, all more or less suggestive. No. 53—"17th N. I. Dispersing the Enemy"—is equally good, showing the soldiers beating their beds for the purpose of driving out superfluous live-stock. Both pictures are excellent, and very true to nature; the perspective is good, and the figures are full of character. No. 31—"Kesu, a Chamba girl"—from life, by Mrs. R. Hume, is an extremely brilliant painting, but too gorgeous in colouring to be true to nature. It seems too clear and spruce a treatment altogether for the subject. The snowy range in the background is well brought out, and the foliage and rocks in the foreground well conceived. The girl's features, too, are well executed. No. 16—"The Haunt of the Heron"—copy by Colonel R. Home, R.E., is also an extremely well executed picture. The sunlight effect is well conceived. No. 28, portraits of lady and puppies, is from life. The portrait of the lady is very pleasing, and the expression perfect. No. 2, "There is a bend of the river," by the same artist, Lieutenant A. R. Martin, 5th Goorkhas, is a real gem of a picture, but very badly hung, so much so as almost to escape notice by casual observers. No. 43 is a copy from a photograph, by Mr. G. W. Gregson. A dying Highlander breathes his dying request into the ear of one of his comrades, whilst another stands on guard. The picture is extremely well executed and the expressions are all good, especially that of the soldier on guard. The snow in the foreground and the shadowy forms in the background complete an extremely effective picture. No. 26—"Ca d'oro, Grand Canal, Venice"—by Dr. De Fabeck (highly commended), is a fine painting representing gondolas moored alongside a palace. The painting is spirited, and the reflection of objects in the water is particularly good. The drawing, however, is somewhat faulty. Some of the fruit subjects are extremely well treated, especially one by Mr. A. Palmer, No. 103, "Indian fruit," which is one of the best pictures in the exhibition. Some of the judges did not like the painting on account of the "port-wine" colour pervading the whole. The technical merits of the picture, however, are very considerable, the drawing is careful, and the colouring most harmonious. A grand picture in many respects is No. 142, "The Cup-bearer," from life, by Mrs. A. Hume. The painting is careful and delicate, the colouring excellent in tone, but the flesh is rather leathery. No. 108, "The Puritan," from life, by Captain Alexander, is also a fine picture. It won the Society's 1st prize and is in every respect worthy of that honour. The painting is bold and spirited, and the head finely modelled. All Mr. Van Ruith's pictures are in that gentleman's wonted style, good but unequal, and, as I said before, his "Startling Intelligence" is the best. His Nos. 46 and 48—"Kattywari Sentry" and "Coolie"—are, however, both good, but his "Parsee Girls" is stiff to a degree. His No. 136, "Portrait of Mr. B. V. Shastry" (highly commended)—a three-quarter length—is well worthy of study. The attitude is graceful and the painting subdued in tone and harmonious.

his garments consisting of a small handkerchief, which he seems anxious to keep dry. Last week I invited some of the leading men of Calcutta, including the press, to six Australian luncheon. The whole of the *menu* was Australian, the *piece de resistance* being meat from the Melbourne Fresh Meat Company. The wines were from Victoria, South Australia and Albury; and last, though not least, creme de bouzy, splendidly iced."

At the invitation of Mr. J. Bosisto, M. L. A., a number of the commissioners for the Calcutta Exhibition met at Clements's Cafe on the 4th ult. to wish *bon voyage* to their secretary, Mr. James Thomson. The president mentioned that on Monday next the secretary would proceed on board the R. M. S. Assam, and as meetings of the commission would not be held at very frequent intervals it was, he thought, a compliment due to Mr. Thomson to say good-bye. He congratulated the commissioners on the success of their efforts, which was due in great measure to the zeal displayed by their secretary, who had worked night and day. He considered the thanks of the commissioners were due to Mr. Thomson, and he had much pleasure in proposing his health and wishing him *bon voyage*. Mr. Thomson returned thanks in an appropriate speech, mentioning that he was sailing in charge of a larger and finer collection of exhibits than had ever left the colony. Mr. J. B. Whitty then proposed the health of the president, stating that the success of the undertaking had so far largely depended on Mr. Bosisto's able management, assisted by the secretary. He considered that no commission had ever worked with such harmony. Mr. Bosisto, in acknowledging the compliment, intimated that he hoped to bring back from India scientific information which would prove of great value to the colony. After some conversational discussion the proceedings terminated.

THE TRADE OF CHINESE TREATY PORTS.

In the series of commercial reports by Her Majesty's Consuls in China, just issued, there are some interesting particulars on the general state of trade at the treaty ports. Mr. G. Jamieson, Consul at Kiukiang, states that the tea crop of 1882 proved to be above the average, both as to quality and quantity. High prices were paid for the earlier and choicer kinds, and the outturn to the foreign exporter was, on the whole, favourable or, perhaps, to put it more accurately, less disastrous than in many previous years. Buyers in China are slow to appreciate the fact that owing to the Indian competition, common China teas will not bear anything like the prices that used to be paid ten or fifteen years ago. Every year as the tea season comes round, warnings and expostulations continue to be addressed to them, but somehow the desire not to be outdone by one's neighbour, or that perennial hope which is ever rising in the tea market as elsewhere, carries men beyond the bounds of prudence. Common Congou has often been sold in London of late at prices which it is calculated would not cover the bare outlay for labour in China. Mr. Herbert J. Allen, Consul at Newchang, remarks that the increase of 20,772 pieces over the previous year's import of cotton goods is specially noticeable in gray and white shirtings, of which there were not many in stock at the beginning of the year, and those imported afterwards, which maintained their good quality, were readily sold. The durability of English and American sheetings caused them to be preferred to tea-cloths, and so a fair trade was done therein. On the other hand, buyers complain that the English and American drills have greatly deteriorated in quality, and a decrease occurs in them as well as in Turkey reds, which, however, being cheap, were sold to a moderate extent among the poorer classes. Chintzes, which were formerly sought as material for coverlets, bed-curtains, and children's clothes, are now only used for the first-named purpose, for as they wash badly the Chinese prefer velvets, velveteens, and long ells to make bed curtains with, while the cheap flowered handkerchiefs are in demand for children's clothes. Mr. George Phillips, Consul at Swatow, reports that the cheapness of foreign piece-goods has pressed hard upon the bare profits of the native manufacturer, to which, perhaps, may be attributed the greater demand for cheap Bombay yarns as compared with English yarn, the proportion now being about 70 per cent. Bombay, to 30 per cent. English. The trade of the port of Swatow may be considered to have been fairly good in the year; it is recovering from the effects of the loss of the large opium import that so materially swelled the value of its trade and gave it a fictitious importance. Much opium used formerly to be imported through Swatow for the Kiangsi and Fookien markets, owing to the inland taxation to those centres of consumption being much lighter than through Klukiang and Amoy; now that the inland taxation in the neighbourhood of Swatow has been considerably raised, it is found to be cheaper to send opium inland from the above-named ports. The future prospects of Swatow may be considered good, and will doubtless improve. Mr. R. J. Forrest, reporting on the trade at the port of Amoy, says it would seem that unless the quality of the Amoy teas is improved their production for export to the United States must gradually cease. At the prices realized for about half of the crop of the past season (that is, all the lowest grades) the teas did not pay for the cost of picking and packing; and so discouraged are the native hongs interested in this trade that the majority of them are giving it up entirely. The gradually lessening prices that have ruled for these teas for some years past have left the growers so impoverished that they have not funds to provide the cost of the care of the plantations, which is so absolutely necessary in order to obtain tea of good quality.—*Times.*

THE MEASURE OF JUDICIAL SENTENCES.

One of her Majesty's Judges has broken the habitual silence of the Bench, in the face of criticism, by an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Inequality in Punishment." It is put forth by way of answer, indirect rather than direct, to the complaints made, in the Press and elsewhere, of the spasmodic and uneven character of the sentences passed on criminals by Judges of all kinds, from the Lords Justices of appeal to the village "Beak." Lord Justice Fry does not "investigate the justice or injustice of these complaints." This is just as well, as he would only waste space in proving what is easily established by reading half-a-dozen newspapers while the Assizes are going on. "People will glibly complain of the inequality of two sentences" because there is ample stuff for glibness. There is no use disguising the fact that not only are the sentences passed by two different Judges terribly unequal, but the sentences passed even by the same Judge often exhibit an extraordinary inequality. Lord Justice Fry's answer to the charge is substantially the somewhat official repartee, "If you are not satisfied, try and do it better yourself." But it is couched in the philosophical form of an attempt to determine the measure of punishment, and, by showing the impossibility or difficulty of doing so, in effect to lay down the impossibility or difficulty of saying that one punishment is equal or unequal with another. The idea of punishment he traces to the idea of the connection between suffering and sin. He refuses to recognise the prevention of future crime by the individual, the prevention of future crimes by other individuals by the deterrent effect of punishment, the reformation of the offender, or the setting right of the wrong done by the offender, as the basis of punishment. He even denies that, except historically, revenge lies at the root of justice. The root-idea in punishment is simply, according to him, the *a priori* notion naturally implanted in the human breast, which, when it sees sin, at once anticipates suffering, and when it sees suffering, immediately detects sin. We are, therefore, all of us inevitably imbued with the same notions which prompted the Pharisees to impute sin to the man born blind, or his mother, simply because he was blind; and to throw stones at the woman taken in adultery, not because we disapprove of adultery or are without sin ourselves, but because, when we see a sinner, we instantly think he ought to suffer, and if no one else makes him, we will heave half a brick at him, in the name of Justice. It may be remarked that this theory is an excellent explanation of the reason why Justice is blind. People who act on instinct generally act blindly, and in punishing sin Justice acts as blindly and as unerringly as Leech's street-boy, who on seeing the black-cloth-coated lay figure at the shop-door, called out,—"'Ere's a bloated aristocrat; let's punch 'is 'ed!" Still, there is, no doubt, something in the notion of the inevitable connection between sin and suffering. As Lord Justice Fry reminds us, it forms the basis of the dramas of Æschylus and Sophocles. It is, too, a happy thought of his to connect the reformation theory with the punishment-of-sin theory by the connection between suffering and learning. But it is to be observed that the explanation is not sufficiently general to be accepted as a real solution. Judges do not, as a matter of fact, punish sin as such. They punish crimes. Now crimes are not merely sins, looked at from the policeman's point of view, instead of the parson's. Many sins are not crimes; while, on the other hand, many crimes are not sins. Bigamy is a crime, but fornication, which is equally "sinful," is not. On the other hand, planting tobacco in England is a crime so is killing pheasants without a licence; but neither of these occupations is currently regarded as a sin. Hence to connect sin with suffering is therefore not an adequate basis for justice. Further, the notion of the necessary connection between suffering and sin, though it has an element of truth in it, is not one which becomes less definite fixed as education and civilisation advance. It was a distinctive mark of the Teacher who superseded the Pharisees that He derided the idea that those on whom the Tower of Siloam fell were sinners beyond all the dwellers in Galilee. It was a mark of the progress of thought when Euripides traced acts to their consequences in acts, and not to the suffering inflicted by the Gods, or by a blind Nemesis, as his predecessors had done. By discarding revenge, which historically Lord Justice Fry admits is the origin of judicial punishment, and substituting the desire to connect sin with suffering, he is really putting the cart before the horse. The connection between sin and suffering is, in our view, evolved from the desire for revenge. The savage, when his child breaks a basket of eggs, takes him up and breaks his skull against a rock, in revenge. The child, when a chair falls on his foot, kicks and bangs the chair in revenge. The Californian miner or the backwoods settler hangs the horse-stealer, not because he wishes to connect suffering with sin, but because he wants to have his revenge for the loss of his horse, to prevent the man hanging from robbing him again, and to hold out an example to others. But from the instinctive desire to hit when one is hurt, and the experience that other people hit when they are hurt, comes the notion of punishing those who hurt. It is a commonplace in jurisprudence and in ethics that retaliation is the essence of early justice. The State takes revenge out of private hands, to prevent the disturbance of the State; but it only substitutes a fixed and formal scale of revenge in cold blood, for a haphazard revenge in hot blood. The uncivilised man attributed to Nature and to the Gods his own attributes. He knew that when he knocked a man down he did it because the man had hurt him in [illegible] knew that his tribe exacted an eye for [illegible] for a tooth. So when he saw an [illegible]hy & thunderbolt, he necessarily [illegible] had offended Heaven in [illegible] the man struck by [illegible] to vengeance

FLIES AND BUGS. [illegible] cockroaches, rats, mice, [illegible] cleared out by "Rough on Rats." [illegible] & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

PEEL, CASSELS &Co.

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AN English-built four seated BAROUCHE by "Edwin Kesterton," in good order, with a pair of well-matched fast trotting grey Arab Horses, with set of plated mounted Harness, the property of a gentleman who has no further use. Price moderate, to effect a quick sale.

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A pair of handsome large size bay Arab HORSES, height 14·3, 5 and 6 years old, very good movers, the property of a gentleman.

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EARLY IN OCTOBER WILL BE PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA THE INDIAN REVIEW, CONTAINING THE "CREAM" OF CURRENT LITERATURE, EDITED BY F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, ETC., ETC.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th day of October, 1883, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. at the Nicol Mill, Colaba Gedown, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Contractor Rahiloo Sorabjee, Mistry, cotton Mulock dust or Willo dust, gathered from 6th April up to 5th October, 1883.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE OLEOGRAPHS, &c., in splendid and elegant Gilt Frame, by the best Artists, without reserve.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of 32 cases oleographs comprising the following subjects:—

Devotion, First April, Winning the Gloves, Contemplation, Happiness, Antwerp, Repose, Breakfast for Three, Grandmama's Birth-day, The Painful Puppy, Duet Interrupted, Proposal, Scenes in Iceland, Swiss Farmyard, Sheep Reposing, Quiet as a Lamb, Half Afraid, In Disgrace, Art Student, Flower Girl, Ship-builders, Young Anglers, The Prince of Wales, Monkey Toilet, Hindoo, Latent Love, Joan of Arc, A Good Charm, Waterfall on the Ice, In the Park, On the Shore, The First Swallow, House of Commons, King Fisherman, Bear Hunt, Rendezvous, Iroquois, Sunset, Chamois Hunt, Swiss Homestead, Mountain Pass, In the Harem, Fisherman's Daughter, Cupids, Does he Love me? Expectation, Scene in Midland, Sporting, Finding the Moses, Moses in Bulrushes, Sympathy, After the Battle, On the Terrace, Gems of Beauty, In the Nursery, In the Garden, and many other subjects, steel engravings, photos, coloured prints and chromos, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and paintings are on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 10th at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of surplus and unserviceable marine stores, &c., consisting of wines, provisions, crockery and glass ware, lamps, carpets, curtains, mats, whatnots, settees, crew's utensils, water closets, new and used blocks, ropes, new and old wire hawser, old canvas, leather hose and belts, steering wheels, compasses, warm clothing, brass, copper and iron articles, Keeman's boiler cement, old metals, coal ashes, empty drums, scrap iron, boiler tubes, ship's dock fittings and sundry other marine stores.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 bales grey dhoties of various borders,
2 " grey shirtings.
2 " twist.
2 bales blankets.
1 case cashmere cloth.
11 cases colored prints.
11 tins Swiss cheese.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY OPPOSITE VICTORIA GARDENS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property:—

All that piece of ground together with the buildings or chawls standing thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay on the Parel Road, in the sub-district of Mahim, containing by admeasurement about 280 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 218, and bounded on the east by a foot-path at Parel Road, on the west by the Government ground, on the north by a public road, and on the south by the property of Mooljee Cowverjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " madapollams.
10 cases T red shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases printed muslins.
6 casks (150 kegs) J. and J. Aim's white zinc paint.
2 " 10 " " green "
2 cases worsted woollen braid.
25 musical albums of different sizes.
1 case samples of boots and shoes.
1 box geometrical instruments.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Abdool Rahaman Hajee Joonus—

Ex s.s. Ancona.

H A R H J.—2747—1 case black Llama braids.

By order of the mortgagee—

4 bales grey drills.
8 " " T cloth.
1 " " dhoties

On account of the first purchaser—

1 bale bed sheets.

On account and at the risk of Gordhun Peetamber—

1-9 M G A 1949, 1956-69—15 bales grey shirtings, 9¼ to 9½ lbs., 44 inches.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram—

Ex s. s. Maud Hartmann—50 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.

Also at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux, and on account and at the risk of Tapidas Candass—

12 tons teak scantlings,

in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BHUNDARWARA, NEAR VUDACHEE GADEE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Kunkoobai, the executrix of the will of the late Jeeveebai, widow of Nagurdas Bhowanidass—

All that piece of Government ground containing by admeasurement 112 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey Nos. 1405 and 1406 new Nos. 6174 and 7224 and old Survey Nos. 528 and 529 and new Survey No. 2556, together with the dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate in Bhundarwara Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 43, and bounded on the east by the said Esaji Hirasji Street, on the west by the said Bhundarwara Street, on the north by the property of Runchordass Toolsidass, and on the south by the property of Meya Eshwar Chand and Chand Perco. For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, next, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Road, Byculla, close to Sassoon's Silk Mill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a handsome English-built mail phaeton, a powerful bay Arab horse, handsome flower-vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, garden plants, &c., the property of a gentleman who has left Bombay; the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner and coffee services, plated cruet and pickle stands, sauce frame, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, butter cooler, dish covers, oval waiter, reading lamp, table cutlery, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining, drawing room, pier, side, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, drawing room, easy, low, folding and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, conversation and reclining couches, side table with marble top, chiffoniers, double screens, teapoys, writing table with book case, hat and umbrella stand, blackwood bedstead, wardrobe, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, cap-board, light chairs, iron marble top, teapoys, Brussels carpets, bohemian flower vases, table ornaments, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, clock, garden plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built mail phaeton.
1 powerful bay Arab horse and a set of single harness.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagla—

100 superior first class teak squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF IRON.

On FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned.

Ex Agra.

2494 bars—200 bundles Staffordshire iron, in lots to suit purchasers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Messrs. Morton, Maju & Co., to sell by Public Auction at their premises in Church-gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., in order to make room for their new consignment.—

A quantity of tea in bulk and packets as also some articles of furniture such as counter, show cases with glass frames, table chairs, presses, &c.

SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

ON MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Choonilall Motichund.

Ex. s. s. Roumania.

C M—1220 1223—2 bales, 100 (pieces) grey shirtings, 9½ lbs. 39 inches.

Ex. s. s. Hispania.

1261, 1263, 1265-68—6 bales, 300 (pieces) grey shirtings, 8 10-12 lbs. 37 inches.

Ex s.s. Nubia.

1251-60, 1269-70—12 bales, 600 (pieces) grey shirtings, 8 10-12 lbs. 37 inches.

NOTICE is hereby given that under instructions from Bai Jehver, wife of Shoocai Ramjee, the mortgagee of the properties hereinafter described, and at the risk and account of Venayek Sadanund Navalker, and Ramchunder Venayek Navalkar, the mortgagors, the undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, on the premises, the lands and tenements described below.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardeshir and Hormusjee, the mortgagee's solicitors, at their office, No. 7, Rampart-row, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land with the hereditaments and dwelling houses standing thereon, fronting to the west of the New Wady Lane, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, and admeasuring three hundred and twenty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Vassudew Gunesh, on or towards the south by the house of Ragoonath Gunesh, on or towards the east by the New Wady Lane, and on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to Luxmon Govindjee, deceased, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Venayek Sadanund Navalkar.

And Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house and chawl (behind the said dwelling house), together with the front and back compounds and premises built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Gadawara Lane Street, on the south side thereof, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing two hundred and fifty-seven and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Switzerbai, widow of Janardhan Vishwanath, and partly by the property of M. R. Pereira, on or towards the west by the property of Soonderji Moorarji, on or towards the north by the Hadi Sett's Agiary Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of F. A. Viegas, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 127, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 45, and New and old Survey No. and New Survey No.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhanas, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS, WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Burmah from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the First and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Gallowayn, &c. No. 505, Bhendy Bazzar Commission Stable, Bombay 17th September, 1883.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS LONDON.

Also Makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON, THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and other how wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

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The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadlij	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhoosawul	Satarl	Dagkl
Musjid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregamm
Chinchpoogly	Nimbonah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Bula Gate	Koorra
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Kurla	Dongergaum	Parel	Chandoor
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaun
Tannah*	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Deewa	Jawar	Padsalari	Dyalton
Callan Junction*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar*
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri*
Nasrut	Khirda*	Salatwar	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah*	Sowree	Poonat*†	Barsee Road
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marhehi
Ballgaum	Khundi	Dorcolee	Unger
Declalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoal	Mokol
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney †
Kheirwadee	Hoshungabad	Patua	Shelapur*
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Boreball	Kurubgam
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and	Doodmi
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*†	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Naldongree	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Goolburga
Challisgaum	Pachmari)	Poonulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Kulgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Gaina	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Pachora	Gadawara	Khanderee	Yedsingherry
Myjee	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Nuseawud	Kurell (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Sisowlee	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Jullumt	Chicksagor
	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I R. LINE.

olaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Bjrehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Road
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad†
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Baraseee
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwaa	Sabarmattee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadrapore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerungaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baliwa	Jhand
(Dyaur)	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Patree
Bhynder	Muroloe	Nowlee	Khareegaon
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*†	Bhalej	Lillapore Rd.
Sopala	Amrolee	Oomree	Ranoo
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. † From 15 to 20 minutes to [illegible] minutes for Dinner. ‡ [illegible]

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to MANAGING DIRECTOR. Or to our Agents Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON, EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE, Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs.

(LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the tab of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notis of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue a dose or two animates me.

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 70, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS : TREACHER & Co.; EMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and al respectable Firms in India.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Paris : RUE VIVIENNE, 8, bis.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those fected with diseases of the Chest, bronchia, or lungs should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past the medical authorities of all countries, has invaria effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calm, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact upon demonstrated by an increase of sight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S TICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection used in recent, and the Capsules in the more, chronic ca

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutrition of the bony system and for the transformation of foods into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that DUSART'S Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit to Convalescents, Weak and Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in it the Calcareous Elements entering into the constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in Family-way. Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches), also to stop Children's Diarrhœa.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETT

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Willes, Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for Sick Headache."—*The Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

"It will cure Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, the Stomach or Bowels.

Agents—Rathgate and Co., Smith Stanistreet and Co. Bonnerjee and Co., and Nobin Chunder Daw and Sons, Calcutta; Treacher and Co., Bombay; Barrie and Co., Madon and Co., and Norton and Co., Madras; Pioneer and Co., Lahore; Peake, Allen and Co., Lucknow; Riggs and Co., Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as a cure for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. 4d. 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to those Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of irritation, urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. To correct acidity of the stomach, promote the action of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing gravel, stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long considered incurable, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which these Pills are specially carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest the value of these Pills. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 3s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL ... PILULE ...

which speedily cures ... disease of the ... spirits, vigour ... organs on which ... contain a particle of ... and for all affections ... sick headache, dizziness, ... spirits, the sensation of ... pains between the ... from indigestion and ... of unexampled efficacy. ... without pain or griping, ... promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARR & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Banaore; LYELL, Allahad; B. G. MATHOO, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARCE, ALLEN and Co., Luc

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TETIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTL

PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following :—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 182.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

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A self-filling reservoir pen writes continuously with any ink and by means of a pen with ordinary nibs

(PENS TO REFILL (Fine, Medium, or Broad), IN NEAT BOXES.

MAY BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET WITHOUT LEAKING AND IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

THE ORDINARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HAND-WRITING ARE ENTIRELY PRESERVED

4½ INCHES LONG

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PEN RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE

NIB WITH NON-CORRODIBLE PEN.

No. 1 IRIDIUM-POINTED PALLADIUM PEN. N.B.—Flexible as Steel; durable as Gold.

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Made only of the Sole Licensees and Manufacturers, THE DE LA RUE & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC. BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE, THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE COLONIES. PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES.

THOS DE LA RUE & Co LONDON ENGLAND

EAU DE SUEZ

COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations see that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford Street, London."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England Sold by all Chemists.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the nes.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, will alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, they wish their Placards posted, and may any period that may be agreed have been fixed on an extremely encourage Advertisers to make new means now offered of making known to the public.

Placards, according to the may be printed at moderate cha any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES *Gazette* Press. Estimates on applica

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet the advantage of having their business ad- read by thousands of Passengers on on for the trifling monthly expenditure vertising on six stations or more unt of ten per cent.; on y-five per cent.

Bombay Gazett Lessee to the In

CARLTON WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD AND FIVE YEARS OLD

During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskeys obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying what is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blnds of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey, and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the irits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful others (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusil oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

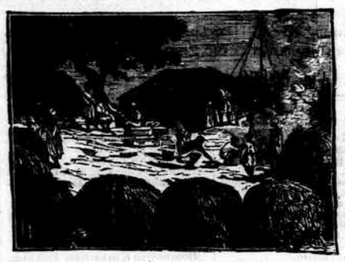
The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SHIPPERS—RICHD. MATHEWS & Co..
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS, LONDON.

"ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.



"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo*," (p. 139), *by Captain W. B. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Alder shot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, 'If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold he remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such a ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, diseased back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow," whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What does the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, untimely death!

HEART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—INSUFFICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the morning. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished the bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, REV. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see that capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without that you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C ENO'S Patent.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"Your UNRIVALLED PIANOFORTES have one more done full justice to their WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION."—RUBINSTEIN.

STEINWAY & SONS' UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOFORTE

(HEIGHT 4 FEET 6 INCHES).

With the Patent Cupola Frame constructed of Solid Steel as in the Steinway Horizontal Grand Pianoforte) cast in the Steinway Foundries; Patent Overstrung Scaling and Patent extra Harmonic Scale; Patent Sound-board Resonator; Patent Ring-Bridge; Patent Repetition Action and Patent Metallic-Action Frame; Patent Indestructible Hammers; Graduating Soft Pedal cased in Metal; Three Strings to Each Note; Seven Octaves, &c.

PRICE 105 GUINEAS.

Packed and delivered free of all charges at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Kurrachee.

Every one, probably, has heard something of the Steinway Inventions and Improvements which have both revolutionised the construction of the Pianoforte, and rendered the Steinway Instruments **THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.**

It need therefore only be mentioned that public opinion throughout civilisation has amply recognised their unrivalled merits — the Steinway Instruments having **BY FAR THE LARGEST ANNUAL SALE OF ANY PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD,** as well as a far-reaching renown to which no other Pianofortes have ever attained.

THE STEINWAY GRAND PIANOFORTES have an annual sale *greater than that of all the Grand Pianofortes annually manufactured by all the British Makers put together.*

THE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES (which in respect to their internal construction are really Grand Pianofortes in an Upright form, and have therefore almost nothing in common with the productions of the English makers), *have also a greater annual sale than the Upright Pianofortes of any other maker in the world.*

It will be seen from the brief analysis of the component parts given above—the **FRAMEWORK** consisting of a **SOLID MASS OF STEEL,** the **ACTION** cased in **METAL,** the **HAMMERS** rendered **HUMID-PROOF** and perfectly **INDESTRUCTIBLE,** the **SOUND-BOARD** endowed with **PERMANENT ELASTICITY** and **ENDURANCE,** &c.,—that this new model fully maintains that extraordinary standard of STRUCTURAL SOLIDITY and consequent DURABILITY in all climates which is an essential element of all the STEINWAY PIANOFORTES, and which has rendered them the *only Pianofortes in the world that can be guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of an Indian climate.*

The internal Case-work is constructed in SOLID MAHOGANY EBONISED, so as to extend to the high standard of material Solidity and Durability which distinguishes the Internal construction and which also is essential in Pianofortes intended for use in Indian climates.

STEINWAY HALL,
SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

BOOK OF BOMBAY

BY JAMES DOUGLAS

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